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THE
GREENVIEW
SCRAP BOOK




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The
Greenview Scrap Book

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A HISTORY OF GREENVIEW, ILLINOIS

1818 to 1940
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Compiled and Published by MRS. HENRY BRADLEY
GREENVIEW, ILLINOIS

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MRS. HENRY BRADLEY

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This little book is lovingly dedicated
to the memory of our pioneer
settlers, and to our soldiers
of all Wars, who have
fought in our
behalf.

Foreword

"History repeats itself," is a well known truth, and some one has unkindly added that "historians repeat each other." This is certainly true of the "Greenview Scrap Book," for wherever an item of interest to Greenview Precinct was found, it was joyously adopted.

The material herein contained was gathered from many different sources,—the records of the Village Board of Trustees, the Greenview Rangers, the churches and schools; the files of the Greenview Leader and Greenview Review yielded many hundreds of items of local interest. Valuable information was received in reminiscent talks with elderly people long resident here, and best of all, a Scrap Book, begun on her eighteenth birthday, in 1861, by my mother, Mary Blane Graham Huffman, gave authentic information about social, religious and educational happenings of bygone days.

Rhymes by local writers brighten the pages, and several historical sketches about the churches were written by friends. Great appreciation is felt for all help from whatever source.

The homely phraseology employed in compiling this history disclaims any pretense to literary excellence, for Syntax is a deceitful Jade, and full of tricks. And some of the spelling may seem a little weird, too, but great pleasure was experienced in writing it and it is hoped that some enjoyment will be felt by those who read it. If my readers cannot laugh with me they may laugh at me, but I trust that it may assume some slight value when rendered as a loving tribute to the memory of those who first settled here and made possible the homes of today, and to our soldiers of all time.

It is presented with genuine love for my home town and its people. May they live long and prosper greatly.

Night Over Greenview

The Village sleeps. In the beauty of a cloudless night
The Moon swings high, casting a fairy radiance
Over the silent majesty of the trees. The stars,
In "the infinite meadows of Heaven"
Are singing together—
"The Heavens declare the Glory of God,
And the Firmament sheweth His handiwork."

Moon, stars, and silence,
Shadows, and the restful night;
They bring a subtle peace.
They speak of One, Greatest in Heaven and Earth.
Saying,—“Day unto day uttereth speech,
Night unto night sheweth knowledge.”

Turquoise velvet, spangled with stars
Which shine eternal in the Heavens.
They look so permanent,
But the incredible speed with which they move
Brings realization of the “infiniteness
Of Time and Space.”
“There is no speech, no language where their voice is not heard.”

Chapter 1

First Settlers

The village of Greenview is situated in the southeast quarter and the east half of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 19, Range 6, West 3rd P. M.

In 1818, James Meadows and his wife, Ann Douglas Montgomery Meadows, and their children, and Charles L. Montgomery, the son of Ann Douglas by her former husband, and two brothers-in-law of Meadows, Jacob and Charles Boyer, Englishmen, came from Kentucky and settled on the "American Bottoms" along the Mississippi River. But not being entirely satisfied with their location, the next year they all moved inland away from the river until they found land which pleased them better.

The Blane family, consisting of four brothers, their mother and sister, came out from Boston in 1819, locating in a fine grove which came to be called the "Irish Grove" from this family which originally came from Ireland.

Here James Meadows and his company came upon the Blane settlement, and located nearby, as also did the Boyers. But Charles Montgomery went on a little farther north and west, settling on what was later to be the Marbold homestead, his cabin but a few feet from the present Marbold house.

Travelers seeking locations were in the habit of staying at the little settlement called Irish Grove, overnight. To those wending their way through the trackless forest, it was indeed a welcome sight, and all comers were entertained heartily.

Leonard Alkire, traveling on horseback, was looking for a location for himself and family and was so favorably impressed with this layout that he bought out the claims of the Blane and Meadows families, going back to Ohio to bring out his family and live stock. A young man, William Engle, who had been his assistant in buying and driving cattle to market, also came with him, and located near to what was to be Sweetwater. In the meantime, the Blane and Meadows families moved about six miles farther north and west, to where Charles Montgomery had located, the Meadows family settling a little west and south of him, and the Blanes a little north and east. When Leonard Alkire arrived with his family, George Blane and William Engle each one married into the Alkire family—and a friendship was

formed between Alkire, Blane and Engle which later led to the formation of a land company.

The next comer was Walter Bracken, who settled on the land now the property of the Greenview Mining Company. He was followed by John Jenison, James Hill, William McNabb and Nicholas Propst. As slavery was flourishing in Kentucky, practically every man who came from there, came to get away from that condition. This settlement was called "Sugar Grove." They were intelligent, hard working farmers who had accumulated more or less cash and live stock, and came in bringing horses, cows, hogs and farming tools.

James Meadows built a tread wheel mill where he ground corn for all these neighbors as well as for himself. This was a most welcome enterprise, for the daily task of preparing meal with the old tin "gritter" was tedious and never ending.

John Hornback and the Killion family came in 1825, settling west of Sugar Grove, and the settlers all cleared land for farming, split rails and laid fences to confine their live stock, and all engaged in trapping for furs, which was their best means of obtaining cash. There was always plenty of plain food, for wild game was plentiful, and honey, found in "bee trees" in the timber, was a favorite article of diet.

And now the weddings began to weld these early settlers' families more closely together. Charles Montgomery married Eliza Bracken. Leonard Alkire's second wife was Polly Bracken. George Blane married Madaline Alkire and William Engle married Elizabeth Alkire. Walter Bracken's second wife was Dorothy Hornback, and Charles Montgomery was the stepson of James Meadows, so it is easy to see how these first settlers came to be so intimate. In sickness they helped each other as if all one family, and in all other times of stress.

They all did without hundreds of things which are now felt to be necessities. As most of the work had to be done by hand, they exchanged work and spent a great deal of time in that way.

Children were taught responsibility as soon as they could talk. One of their chores was to drive away the flocks of crows and black birds which came as soon as the corn was planted, to steal the seeds. They had only home-made toys with which to play after their chores were done, and a man was lucky if he had a large family. Most of them did.

Up to and including 1830, James Meadows entered four 80 acre tracts of land in Section 25, and another 80 acres in Section 26. John Griggs entered 160 acres in Section 23, and George

Blane also entered 160 acres in Section 23, the northeast quarter.

Land entry records and marriage records were kept in the Sangamon County files until Menard County was organized.

George and Madaline Blane reared a large family, and in different ways became of some importance in the little settlement. He was an ardent Whig, and a man of some education, and gradually came to a position somewhat like that of a banker, as he loaned money to the settlers, or took their money into his safe keeping.

Madaline Blane was dependable backing for any worth while activity in the settlement. There were no schools or churches, but meetings for singing and prayer were held in the little cabins, and passing Circuit Riding preachers often preached for them. "Aunt Mod" Blane as she was universally called, and all her neighbors made their own soap, and hulled corn for hominy with lye from a hopper of wood ashes. Occasionally she made a soft soap from honey, as this was good for chapped hands, little dreaming that such a lotion as "Hind's Honey and Almond Cream" would be based upon practically her own recipe.

These women and their growing daughters worked endlessly, making tallow candles for the home light; spinning and weaving and dyeing the material for the clothing for the whole family; cut it out by home made patterns and sewed it by hand. They raised sheep and made yarn for socks and stockings for all, knitting them as they could between other tasks, but in all mild weather everyone went barefoot. Shoes were precious, if any, and not to be worn in warm weather except upon very special occasions.

Our grandmothers were happy, and they must have been saints, so why should we have an ache in our hearts when we think of the makeshifts they used, and their ingenuity and fortitude? Is it because we have not improved the opportunities they left to us?

The men worked together and played together, enjoying racing, wrestling matches and turkey shoots. Squire Blane's orchard was a popular meeting place on holidays and Sunday afternoons, where the boys "wrestled and had target practice."

The children were taught by their mothers from the Bible before schools were organized, but their greatest lessons were learned from the lives of toil, patience, and unselfishness which these women lived. No orphan was ever sent to an Orphan's Home. He was taken into the family of some good neighbor and reared as one of the family.

“Log cabin homes of frontier days
Had but a single room.
A fire place with its cheerful blaze,
A spinning wheel, a loom,
A table, bed, a trundle bed,
Some stools, say three or four,
A Bible which was often read,
A rifle o’er the door.
Our hearts will ever thrill with pride
That there is in our veins,
The blood of those who oft defied
The perils of the plains.”

In 1830 many wild animals starved to death because of a deep snow which began to fall about Christmas, and stayed on until March, going off with rain, and causing a great flood. In later years when “Old Settlers” picnics were held, the people who had witnessed the “deep snow” were called “Snow-birds,” and were guests of honor, seated upon the speaker’s platform.

It was during the flood following the deep snow that Abraham Lincoln made his first appearance on the Sangamon River. He saved the lives of two boys in midstream by getting them on a log and propelling it to land by his long legs.

Small bands of friendly Indians were scattered over this part of Illinois, their camps pitched in favorite spots over the county. The Kickapoos had a camp at Indian Point and the Pottawatamies had a village southwest of here. They were natives of this section, and accepted food from their white neighbors with simple dignity, seeming to feel a joint ownership in the bounties of their homeland. Tales of thieving Indians were sometimes told but these were usually started to cover up the depredations of white renegades.

The Indians named the “Sangamo” meaning “land of plenty” and a regular pilgrimage was made each spring to the groves of sugar maple trees which abounded here. They tapped the trees and boiled down the juice for maple sugar, of which they were very fond. They did not know the use of salt, but seasoned their meat with maple sugar.

“High the sap, with lucious sweetness,
Rises in the maple trees.
Then the Indians flock together,
Old Shickshack and Shambolees,

With their squaws and their papooses,
Making campfires on the banks,
Tapping trees, and hiding "prayer sticks,"
Giving Sangamo their thanks."

The Indians were also fond of the corn meal which James Meadows ground at his mill, and as his little daughter, Nancy, grew up, he taught her to trade with the Indians, giving them corn meal for their furs, these furs making up a part of the load of produce taken to St. Louis by her father in a canoe down the rivers, to trade for merchandise.

Nancy Meadows grew up to be a fearless horsewoman, though she was timid in other ways. Even when quite young she rode her pony all over these prairies, clad in buck-skin riding breeches, when on each side of the trail the prairie grass was higher than her head. She rode to Springfield where she attended school, and even rode to Kentucky on a visit.

She lived to be within a few days of her hundredth birthday, and she never lost her slender, willowy figure, at last passing away simply because her body was worn out.

She was married to Perry Bracken in 1841 by Coleman Smoot, J.P., and they settled near his father, Walter Bracken.

This couple saw the country settled up far and near. They endured the hardships of the early days, saw times of danger, sickness and death in the family; helped to build, organize and support churches and schools; accumulated means for a comfortable living; saw son and daughter married, grandchildren and great-grandchildren born, and lived to a grand old age, ever conscious of the guiding hand of their Heavenly Father, and honored by all. Perry Bracken died September 8, 1897, and Nancy Bracken died May 2, 1917.

The following poem was written by their granddaughter, Edna Blane Hiett.

"CANDLE LIGHT TIME"

When the sun sank low and the light grew dim,
And the shadows deepened, and night crept in,
Grandma laid her knitting away,
Wound up her yarn,—said, "enough for today";
And pulling the curtains back from the pane
Peered out in the twilight and down the long lane—
And musing aloud, sighed a yawning—"Ho hum,
I wonder how long before Perry will come—"

He said when he left—"Now don't fret and pine—
 I'll try to be home by candle light time."
 Then Grandma went back to the old cupboard shelf,
 Got a tall tallow candle—she'd make it herself—
 And she pressed it down tight in the brass candle stick,
 With a coal from the fire-place she touched the white wick.
 And shielding so gently the flickering flame
 With her hand cupped around it, she went back again
 To the old broad-silled window, and set it down there,
 This same old candle, so dear and so rare,
 So that he who was out in the fast falling night
 Might be guided home by the welcoming light.
 Oh! that the spirit of candle light time
 Might come again to your heart and mine,—
 Might come again with its spirit of love.
 Its spirit of service—its strength from Above—
 And bring back the things we have lost in the strife
 Of fighting for power, or vain-glorious life;
 Bring back the sweet simple faith of the past,—
 The just things—sincere things—solid and fast;—
 All the old fashioned virtues in worlds or in rhyme,
 You will find in the "Spirit of Candle light Time."
 And when I have come to the long journey's end—
 And my bark makes the turn round the dark river's bend,
 I hope that for me a soft light will shine,
 And I'll find my way home, by "candle light time."

Among the settlers coming in about that time were the
 Godbey Ballard and Snodgrass families, all related by marriage.
 They had started from Virginia, in covered wagons, but a severe
 winter caught them in Ohio, and they stayed there for three
 months, during which time Mr. Bal Godbey was born. The
 Godbeys had brought with them from Virginia a small ever-
 green tree, and took care of it all that time. Upon arriving here
 in the spring the little tree was set out near their first cabin,
 on the homestead west of Greenview. This tree now more than
 110 years old, stands green and beautiful in the Godbey family
 burying ground.

"Straight and sturdy as can be—
 Surely ne'er another tree
 As tall and handsome as a pine,—
 Straight as soldiers in the line"—Daniel D. Austin.

Chapter 2

Early Illinois

A letter written by a man who had settled not far from here gives a good account of the country:

"The soil is rich, and it is easy for a man to gain property. He can cut as much hay as he pleases and it costs him nothing but his labor. There is so much grass they burn it off every year.

If Mr. Barker comes out please send us a few potatoes, six or eight of several sorts; three pounds of thread and sewing cotton. All kinds of tradesmen are wanted, tanners, bricklayers, blacksmiths, millwrights and stone masons. These are all wanted, for as soon as they come they buy land and turn farmers. We will be glad if you can send us a recipe to make fire brick, and please send some pear seed, cherries, black currants, strawberries, good onion seed, and good grafts. We shall be glad also for red clover seed. The reason I did not write sooner was that I wanted to know more about the country first. I think it is the finest in the world. I am well satisfied with Illinois. If you come out put some berry roots in, and apricot seeds."

This letter reveals how much it took to develop an ordinary orchard and berry patch.

Improved land, that is, land with a cabin, a little fence and maybe a well, could be bought for \$6.50 per acre, and government land for \$1.50.

Many more settlers were coming in all the time, the Irish Grove community finding itself strong enough to put up the first Old School Presbyterian Church in 1832.

The flow of settlers was steady but it was impossible at this late day to give an accurate report of the time of their arrivals. North of here the Brewer, Hatch and Jenisons settled, west the Rourkes, Montgomerys, Knowles, S. S. Pond, Cuffy Cleaveland, J. D. Burrus, and south of Godbeys were Sammy Rule, Wash, James and William Denton and Thomas Denton, who built the house now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Clint Wagoner, and later moved to Greenview and built the "Nickel Plate" Mill. The Smoots, Meekers, Yowells, and going east from Hornbacks the Swiney, Kincaid and Jerry Williams homes, this one now being the Homer Hughes home.

There was a great deal of sickness, dysentery, malaria and cholera morbus, on account of lack of drainage and polluted water supplies.

The old Sugar Grove, Lebanon, Indian Point, Boyer, Bracken, Tice, Smoot, Hornback and Blane burying grounds are places held sacred as the last resting place of our pioneers. Doctors were few. There were no hospitals, and no trained nurses.

Swarms of horse flies made it necessary many times to take long tiresome journeys in the night, as these insects were so savage as to cause death to live stock.

Money was scarce but corn and meat were cheap. Corn sold for 12 to 15 cents per bushel, unthreshed wheat \$1.25 per wagon load, and a good horse could be bought for \$50.00, oxen \$30.00 per head.

The men folks cleared the forests and made rails to fence in their little new orchards and fields. No home was complete without its neat rows of fruit trees near the garden, and usually a wind-break of forest trees to protect them on the north and west.

In 1835, Alexander Meadows and Polly Propst were married. They owned considerable land near Greenview, and in their later years built the home which has been for many years the residence of their son, A. J. (Dick) Meadows.

A storm known as "the sudden change" came in 1836. It was a terrific cold wave which brought the temperature down from 40° above zero to away below freezing in a few moments, and water froze solidly at once. Geese and ducks had their feet frozen in the mud and had to be chopped out. Men and animals perished from the cold, the wind traveling at a rate of 70 miles per hour.

The State Capitol was moved to Springfield in 1837 and the next winter the Legislature passed a bill subdividing Sangamon County, and creating Menard, Logan, Cass, and parts of others. So more than 100 years ago Menard came into being, and was named in honor of Pierre Menard, a Frenchman who was interested in the development of central Illinois.

Menard County was then divided into precincts, and after that voters from here cast their ballots in Sugar Grove Precinct until Greenview Precinct was created.

Asa Cleaveland, from Vermont, came in 1838, settling on a piece of land which from that time on has been known as "Yankee Hill," lying west of Greenview. Mr. Cleaveland paid for his land with gold pieces, and became postmaster of the town

of New Market, which was later located near his place. He served in that capacity until the town ceased to exist, and the office was abolished by legislative act.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleaveland reared a large family of sons and daughters who had much to do with the social development of the community.

Knowledge of the unsurpassed fertility of Illinois was spreading in the eastern states, and extravagant reports were circulated of a yield of 154 bushels of corn per acre, and 800 bushels of rutabagas.

There was a loud call for unmarried ladies, and men with trades—carpenters and blacksmiths. Joshua Seaman, on behalf of the Sugar Grove community, put an advertisement in the Sangamo Journal offering a five acre tract to build upon, and free wood to burn, to any blacksmith who would locate here.

Brown Ballard and Katherine Meadows were married in 1839, and James Bracken and Arminda Blane, Isaiah Killion and Dorcas Montgomery, Ralph Snodgrass and Hannah Bracken soon followed their example.

The young folks could now drum up a good sized crowd for a “play party,” singing their dance music, as the “fiddle” was considered positively wicked. Weevilly Wheat, Miller Boy, Green Gravel, Old Quebec, and Shoot the Buffalo were popular games.

James E. Killion and Sara Hornback were married in 1841 and settled on the land now known as the “Skully farm,” and W. D. Knowles and Harriet Chapman were wed in 1843.

Though it was 200 miles to Chicago, over almost impassable roads, Mr. Knowles took a wagon load of wheat there, driving three yoke of oxen, the trip requiring twenty-one days. Wheat was worth only 31 cents in Springfield, but was bringing 87 cents per bushel in Chicago.

Venison and wild turkey were on the market in 1844, the former worth 75 cents per “saddle”; wild turkeys were from 25 to 50 cents apiece, chickens \$1.62 per dozen, eggs 10 cents, butter 10 cents, lard 5 cents, apples 50 cents per bushel, potatoes 25 cents, turnips 20 cents and coffee .07¾ cents per pound, flour \$3.50 per barrel, whiskey 21 cents per gallon.

Whiskey was used in place of money in many cases, the majority of the people using it for medicine. It was considered just as an article of merchandise and manufacture, the same as flour, beef or bacon, and universal opinion recognized its use.

Wheat was cut with a scythe and threshed with a flail, but the invention by Cyrus H. McCormick, of the twine binder revolutionized harvesting methods, and wheat growing became more general. The original model of the binder was drawn by one horse, and cost \$100.00. They would harvest fifteen acres per day, the demand being greater than the factory could supply.

The settlers were thinking and talking of the need of a school, so they met together and built a little log school house in the woods near the Blane home, this being centrally located among the neighbors. This was to be only a temporary affair, and later a brick house was built about one-half mile south of the site of Greenview, in the Blane pasture, near what is now Route 29.

Children from all around the country went there to school, some of the boys being bigger and older than the teacher, but they only went to school a few weeks in the winter time. The New Testament was used as a reader, and the old "blue back speller" was the standby, being studied diligently in preparation for the "spelling schools" held occasionally in the evenings. Smiley's Arithmetic was also in use, but teacher must be able to prepare much of the lesson material. Joseph and Abner Peeler and Samuel Humphrey taught there.

Pete Hatch and the Meeker boys, the Wilkinsons, Meadows, Bracken, Montgomery and Blane children attended school there. There was no school for teaching the higher branches and R. B. Godbey and William Smoot attended the "Old Jubilee College" at Peoria. Nancy Meadows went to Springfield, and the Riggins young folks went to Jacksonville.

Kerosene oil was replacing the tallow candle for illuminating purposes, and the coal oil lantern became the farmer's best friend.

The McCormick Brothers binder factory was moved to Chicago in 1847 to be more conveniently located to the great wheat growing prairies. The machine had been much improved, and in 1847 sold for \$300.00.

Ann Douglas Meadows died in 1845, and afterwards James Meadows married an Indian woman, whom the children called "Old Choctaw."

When the Mexican War broke out, C. R. Pierce, Robert Rayburn, William Estill, W. A. Stone, G. W. Denton, Dick Donaldson, Alvin Hornback and Cornelius Rourke volunteered from this locality, the latter being crippled in the battle of Buena Vista by losing a leg, and Alvin Hornback was killed. An officer said

of them—"The Illinois Regiment fought like demons, and with as much drollery and fun as if they were on a spree."

The soldiers came home and settled down to farming, but during the war a tough bunch of stock thieves had been harassing the farmers by stealing their live stock, brought in with so much labor and expense. As there was no cash available to provide proper prisons for these thieves, severe penalties were prescribed by the Criminal Code to discourage them.

For hog stealing and changing brands, \$50.00 to \$100.00 fine and from twenty to thirty-nine lashes with a leather strap, if a first offense; for a second offense the thief was whipped and then was branded for life.

Sugar Grove announced in 1849 that F. T. Cowan had invented a new plow, which was made without a weld, had two shovels and two moulds, and could be changed from a one horse to a two horse plow.

Recommendations in regard to school books in 1850 included Webster's Speller, McGuffey's Readers, Ray's Arithmetic, Smith's Grammar, Mitchell's Geography, Goodrich's History of the United States and Webster's Dictionary.

1850 was the year of the historical hail storm, when hail piled up fifteen feet deep in banks, on May 27, and was used to make ice water for the picnic crowd at Sugar Grove on the 4th of July, the hail being perfectly insulated by the mass of leaves and dirt which had washed over it.

Mr. Henry Marbold bought the land south of here which was the original claim of Charles L. Montgomery in 1850, and with his sister Miss Annie Marbold and their father, John Marbold, came there to live. John Marbold invested in farm land situated near Salt Creek bottom.

H. H. Marbold, as he came to be designated, took an important part in getting the farming section settled up with reliable thrifty men, many of them from Germany, and these men and their descendants have been a decided asset to the community.

Chapter 3

Railroad Talk

William Green, of Tallula, was interested in the development of the county and in railroad building. He and his partner, Richard Yates, who afterwards became governor of Illinois, had started to build a railroad from Jacksonville to Tonica, a small town near Bloomington, and all along the imaginary route, settlers were hoping to get the railroad located to their advantage, as transportation was the most important question of the times.

As this railroad gossip became more and more significant, land speculation was becoming general. Farmers were offered good prices for their land, and some sold out and moved on, and some bought more land and sat tight.

There was a small business panic in 1853. The "Know Nothing" Party was organized in the East to keep out foreigners, especially Roman Catholics, and this led to the formation of the Republican Party from the old Whig Party and others, and the "Know Nothings" with their secret methods dwindled rapidly. Slavery was spreading and its evil effects caused more and more concern, foreigners refusing to settle in the South, and a great many native citizens of the U. S. selling out and moving north.

Charles L. Montgomery, having sold his first place, bought the 160 acres belonging to John Griggs in Section 23, for \$760.00. The northeast quarter of Section 23 belonged to George Blane, and he and Leonard Alkire and William Engle joined forces to try to bring the railroad through here, and in order to do so, it was thought advisable to have a station, so a townsite was sought. While this project was being canvassed, the town of Sweetwater was started, in 1853. New Market, about the same distance west of here, was also working to get the road through there, and a two-story brick hotel was built at that place.

Mr. Harmon Warnsing came to this community in 1853, when fourteen years of age, with nothing but his little bundle of clothes, having spent three months in crossing the Atlantic on a sailing ship. Most of the passengers died enroute of small-pox, but Mr. Warnsing escaped the contagion, and from the time he arrived here, he prospered. When he married he was settled

on the farm now occupied by Garrett Evers, which Mr. Warnsing bought from Mr. John Marbold.

Railroad construction was being pushed enthusiastically all over the state, and meetings were held in school houses and churches where speakers explained to the people how the much-needed railroad could be financed. The response was generous, considering the scarcity of cash, and the county itself subscribed \$100,000.00. To this was added the \$25,000.00 from private individuals and work was started. But again funds ran low and operations were suspended for a time.

Charles L. Montgomery had built a double log house on the land purchased, and here he and his family were living when his daughter Susan was married to R. B. Godbey in 1854. This whole family of Montgomerys was remarkable for longevity. "Aunt Susan" Godbey went to the polls and voted for the first time when she was almost 100 years old.

Chapter 4

Early Schools

North Sangamon Academy was built in 1856, said to be the first academy in the state, and ambitious students came there from all over the community, besides the Swiney, Williams, Propst and Kincaid families before Walnut Row school was built. Miss Jessie Smick was a very successful teacher at Walnut Row, and stayed there seven years.

A little log school house was built on the Hornback land in 1857, at first known as the "Crawf Knowles school." Then it came to be called "Hog Corner," on account of a set of scales on the Dan Rule farm close by, where farmers drove their hogs to be weighed.

J. Grant, a teacher in the first building, organized a literary society which never fully died out, but merged later with the Smoot Point school into a "Debating" society. The second school house was of brick, and Miss Abbie Hornback named it Pleasant Hill East, there already being a Pleasant Hill school in the county. Some of the outstanding pupils there in early days were Miss Mamie Scully, writer, and Homer J. Tice, legislator. Officers of the literary society were Homer Tice, Amelia Warnsing, Dick Killion, Anna, Nora and George Denton, Abe and Elmer Hornback. The debating society was led by Homer Tice for Pleasant Hill and John and Charles Smoot for "Smoot Point."

Miss Jessie Smick, when teaching there 1895-97, organized a library and bought books for the school by selling tickets saying: "The holder of this ticket is entitled to one share of the good influence of the Pleasant Hill Library." The Wagoner, Denton, Warnsing and Tice younger generation attended school there, and another outstanding teacher there was Miss Geraldine Godbey, now Assistant County Superintendent of Schools.

Live stock being scarce in the early days, Mr. Dan Rule used to send the Rourke boys, Bob Hornback, Frank Wilkinson and Wal Swiney over into Missouri to bring back cattle to feed for market. This was considered quite a lark by these young men.

Edward and Polly Austin were among the pioneers who settled east of Greenview. They were the parents of three sons,

William, Frank and Anthony. William married Louisa Meeker, and they made their home on part of the original claim.

More homes were started in the community with the marriage of another group about that time,—Luther Jenison and Hannah Estill, Ephriam Reed and Elizabeth Gibbs, Levi Wilcox and Elizabeth Alkire, Joseph Chandler Cleaveland and Adaline Pond, Hiram Hornback and Jane Bradley, Elijah Killion and Sarah Denton and Edward Austin and Polly Propst.

Perry Bradley had come with his widowed mother and brothers and sisters from Kentucky in 1851 and settled on land near Salt Creek, the next year buying 320 acres of government land. Perry Bradley had never had a suit of store clothes until he was married, and put his pocketbook in the hip pocket, a new feature in men's clothes, to him. So when he reached for his pocketbook he forgot about the hip pocket, searched his coat and vest, and decided he had lost his money. When he remembered about the hip pocket, he considered it such a nuisance he had his wife to sew it up.

In 1855 Samuel Calloway and Mary J. Simpson, Samuel Estill and Martha Jenison, William Alkire and Margaret Powell, Prettyman Knowles and Susan Paine were married and settled in this vicinity and in 1856 Nathaniel Haden and Mahala Bradley, Perry Bradley and Amelia McDonald, Daniel T. Hughes and Martha Brown, and Jerman Tice and Mary Jenison were married.

Chapter 5

Greenview Land Company

In order to help the railroad company to push the work and insure the line coming through this section, George Blane subscribed \$2,000.00 for stock in the company, and a land company was organized to purchase land and lay out a town. This company was at first composed of George Blane, William Engle, Leonard, Milem and John D. Alkire, and Lynn Green. Although none of these gentlemen had the slightest intention of living in this future town, it was named Greenview, in honor of Mr. Green.

The Greenview Land Company purchased 80 acres in Section 23 from Charles L. Montgomery for \$8,560.00 and an 80 acres from George Blane for \$4,800.00 also in Section 23, on September 5, 1857. Mr. Montgomery was an astute business man, receiving eleven times as much for the 80 acres as he had paid for the 160. Each member of the Greenview Land Company owned a $\frac{1}{8}$ interest in the company except George Blane, who bought a $\frac{3}{8}$ interest in said company.

The same day George Blane sold to William Green and Richard Yates an undivided $\frac{1}{8}$ interest each of the land described, in consideration of their note for \$540.00, payable on December 25, and their agreement to pay to the Petersburg and Tonica Railroad company the \$2000.00 which George Blane had subscribed to the railroad company. Upon such payments being made, Blane executed a deed to said Green and Yates to said land; it being understood that the land was part of the plot of Greenview, each member of the land company now owning a $\frac{1}{8}$ interest in the Greenview Land Company.

Charles L. Montgomery moved to Mason County shortly after selling his land, and bought a farm, staying there for several years, but returning to Greenview later to make his home.

The town site of Greenview was placed in the least desired part of the 160 acres as far as living conditions were concerned. The ground was very low, with ponds and soggy places where stagnant water bred mosquitoes and malaria a good part of the year. It must have been the froggiest spot imaginable. Even now, with all the grading and tiling which has been done, old Neptune creeps into our cellars whenever a long wet spell comes.

William Engle was selected as trustee for the Land Company with authority to conduct the sale of the land for town lots, to be sold at a profit to the company, and he to give an account to the company, so, for convenience, the 160 acres was deeded to Engle as trustee.

Engle gave bond in the sum of \$2,000.00 as trustee to the land company, and had W. W. Lynn, Deputy Surveyor of Menard County, to survey and plat the town, on October 2, 1857, as recorded in the Recorder's Office in Book 11, page 425.

William Engle received a statement guaranteeing him as the proper authority to handle the business from J. H. Pillsbury, J. P. and A. K. Riggin, Recorder, on October 16, 1857.

William E. Smoot and A. K. Riggin bought one-half of the $\frac{1}{8}$ interest of William Engle in the Greenview Land Company, and afterwards, at different times, William Engle bought out all of the interest of Leonard, Milem and John D. Alkire, Richard Yates and Lynn Green and William Green, in and to all the real estate and property of the Greenview Land Company.

A unique paper signed by William Engle is a quit claim deed giving to the people of the State of Illinois all his exclusive right, title and interest in and to the public square and the streets and alleys of Greenview.

The blocks in Greenview are 300 feet square, streets 70 feet wide, alleys 16 feet wide, lots 50 by 142 feet unless otherwise specified, with a block in the center of the plat reserved for a public park.

The first plat contained 30 blocks, the Smoot and Engle Addition 10 blocks, and Marbolds first addition five blocks. The streets running north and south, beginning with the federal highway on the east side, are named Green, Blane, Engle, Alkire, Prairie, Gay, Enterprise, Railroad and Denmore.

Beginning at the north, the streets running east and west are named Jackson, Monroe, Jefferson, Washington, Adams, Van Buren, Douglas, Lincoln and Palmer.

Four short streets on the south side of town in the addition are named Hendricks, Cleaveland, East Avenue and Thurman.

The public park so thoughtfully provided by the founders of the town has been through fires, drouths and sleet storms, but today is a beautiful, shady, grassy spot readily accessible to all for rest and recreation. From the laying out of the town, it has been an unwritten but sacred tradition not to commercialize the place by renting it to private parties for money making projects.

The price of town lots was reasonable. In April, 1858, John Wilkinson bought the entire Block 26 for \$380.00 for his hotel. This is now the site of the Marbold Bank, Ennis Funeral Home, James Plumbing and Pump Company, Van Landingham's Auto Sales and a row of residences facing on Van Buren Street.

The town filled up rapidly in the dry spots, and homes and business houses went up, Thomas Stone and James Stone being carpenters, in fact James Stone built the first house in Greenview for a residence for himself and bride, who were married on October 1, 1857. Their daughter, Mary Stone, was the first child born in the town and she lived to be past seventy, a well known and respected citizen here.

All pioneers were adept with the axe and carpenters' tools and it took not only a strong right arm, but a right strong will, to work up the oak and walnut lumber.

Chapter 6

Business Pioneers

A brick yard was opened on the lots now occupied by Mrs. Margaret Meehan's home, and a kiln was also operating on the Blane farm, where bricks for stores, houses, chimneys and foundations were burned.

The first brick store was erected by Robert McReynolds, from Bee Grove, a building which stood on the site of the present American Legion Home. In this building Dr. James Callo-way had his office and later the postoffice.

This building was first occupied by Myers Brothers, who were uncles of the Myers Brothers now the proprietors of Myers Bros. Store in Springfield. Mr. Myers said that his uncles came here from Athens. Myers Brothers put in a stock of general merchandise, which they traded to A. P. Blane for farm land on Salt Creek when he bought the store building.

With no railroad transportation at that time, the great trials of the settlers in getting hold of building materials cannot be fully realized by the present generation. Saw mills were kept busy in the woods preparing rough lumber, but many items must be hauled by team and wagon from Springfield, Peoria and St. Louis, over very bad roads.

Diederick Americamp and his family came from Germany in 1857 and located on land which is now the home of two of his grandchildren, Helena and Karl Deverman. His son Harmon later located on land near Salt Creek, where he built a large comfortable home, and his younger children attended school at Salt Creek. This place is known as the John Americamp farm.

The northern boundary of Greenview precinct being marked by Salt Creek, makes a more tangible line of division than do the lines on the other sides of this precinct. But the patrons of the town are drawn from far beyond the precinct boundaries—from Indian Creek, Indian Point, Sugar Grove and Irish Grove.

The house on the southwest corner of the Hatchery Block is the oldest house in town, having been built by McReynolds for a home.

Jacob Propst and John Anderson were the first blacksmiths here, and Hosea Dockum opened the first drug store. Dr. Martin

opened his office on the northeast corner of the square, but later he and Mr. Dockum entered into a partnership in the drug business and had their store on the north side of the square.

Samuel Mills opened a cabinet shop on the east side of the square making furniture and coffins, window frames and doors, to order.

Greenview soon became a precinct separate from Sugar Grove, and is bounded on the east by Logan County, on the north by Salt Creek, on the west by Indian Creek precinct and on the south by Sugar Grove precinct.

The town is in the south part of the precinct, which includes about one-half of Irish Grove. Other tracts of timber in the precinct are Bee and Ash Groves, and Salt Creek Bottom.

More than one-half of Greenview precinct is fine prairie farm land, thickly populated with wide awake, progressive men and women.

After a few families had located in Greenview, several of the business men organized a sort of town council, to regulate the affairs of the town.

C. R. Pierce was elected chairman, with G. W. Guyer, John Anderson, W. S. Morse, Fred Wilkinson and A. J. Bogardus to act with him. Bogardus being the world champion crack shot, had a salutary influence when all else failed to quell the Saturday night riots, this being a good time for women and children to stay at home.

The farmers around Greenview were a recognized part of the town. And this is still true, after more than 80 years. Greenview prosperity depends upon the prosperity and patronage of her citizen farmers.

Town lots sold so well that Smoot and Engle made an addition to the town in 1859, in the southwestern part.

A good many marriages took place around town from 1857 to 1859—Samuel Rule and Nancy Turner, Alexander Montgomery and Sarah Ludlaw, Elias Bogardus and Arabella Cleaveland, John W. Blain and Mary Traylor, James Ginn and Nancy Bradley, James McDougal and Louisa Power, Samuel Rogers and Nancy Trumbo, Isaac Hornback and Martha Hyde, Joseph Sampson and Lethy Montgomery, Thomas Hughes and Elizabeth Knowles, Abel Hornback and Mary Denton, and Thomas Lusby and Ellen Fahey.

Before the postoffice was opened in Greenview, the mail was carried between Petersburg and Sweetwater on horseback or afoot, according to the mud, and a man went out from Green-

view to Sweetwater daily carrying mail both ways. Thomas Knowles and Thomas Potter were two of the early mail carriers.

The Greenview postoffice was established October 7, 1858, with Thomas McAtee as first postmaster. The office was discontinued May 29, 1859, and re-established eight years later, August 23, 1867, with James E. Calloway as postmaster.

Henry W. Champion took the office January 21, 1868, and served for over thirteen years. Upon his death Samuel Estill became postmaster, January 25, 1881, and served until March 21, 1884. Then Charles C. Reed was appointed, he serving until September 23, 1885.

Malachi Duran was the next postmaster, his term expiring May 18, 1889, then came John H. Stone, to July 14, 1893; then John Sampson, to June 28, 1897, when John Stone was again appointed. This time he served until November 21, 1900, when George C. Roberts took the office. He served as postmaster for fifteen years, followed by J. A. Matthews, March 2, 1915. Mr. Matthews served two terms, and was followed in October, 1923, by Charles H. Derry. Mr. Derry was postmaster until June 1, 1932, with Miss Esther Lundberg, assistant. Miss Lundberg succeeded Mr. Derry and served until September 3, 1936, with George C. Roberts as assistant. Harry Ducoin was appointed in 1936, with Miss Jennie Godbey as assistant.

In 1858, when Wilkinson built his hotel he was living on the farm now owned by Mrs. Mary Gaddie Turner, and kept a large amount of live stock there. Being crowded, he built a barn on the northwest corner of his hotel block, and kept some of his horses there. Then he began to hire out rigs to those who needed transportation and finally put up a large livery barn, which was run by his sons, Fred, Frank and Charles Wilkinson.

An apple orchard was planted on the south half of the block.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was built in 1858 on the lots now owned by the Misses Godbey, and Rev. R. D. Miller was the first minister there.

Rev. Miller was a school teacher, also, teaching all over Me-nard County. He and Mrs. Miller and their two daughters, Sally and Molly, came to Illinois from Missouri, and moved to Greenview when the town was first organized. They lived and taught the old fashioned rock-ribbed religion, their lives an inspiration to all who knew them. Their son, "Mitch Miller," of the story of Edgar Lee Masters, was born in Greenview. Rev. Miller's interest in schools took him to the county seat in later years, he being county superintendent of schools for twenty-five or thirty

years, and their other children, "Jube," Reta and Pauline, were born in Petersburg.

C. R. Pierce opened the first meat market here, and bought and shipped cattle and hogs, his large family taking an active part in all the town's activities, until they moved to South Dakota.

G. W. Hatch opened the first lumber yard, and with a partner, Aronheim, kept a general merchandise store.

Daniel T. Hughes moved here from Sweetwater and opened a drug store on the west side of the square. He was an elder in the Christian Church and preached here for several years.

McCormick Brothers had G. W. Hatch to build an elevator and flouring mill at a cost of \$10,000.00, and Mr. Hatch built a home on the most desirable site in Greenview, the residence now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Earl Eldredge, who moved here from their farm in 1937 to carry on in the hatchery business.

Mr. Hatch bought the mill and elevator, and later sold his lumber business to Howard Arnold.

Mrs. Lydia Meeker was a busy and popular citizen, being a midwife, and in that day of few doctors and no trained nurses or hospitals, she helped many a family over a difficult period, sometimes feeling that some of the babies she helped to bring into the world were facing defeat from the start. Mrs. Meeker was a carpet weaver, and smoked a little clay pipe. She was a woman of fine character, and a pillar in the Christian Church.

Miss Mima Righter was also an outstanding character in the early days. She was a great temperance worker and lecturer and traveled a great deal. Her mother was also a carpet weaver, and also smoked a pipe. Theirs was a home of unusual culture, and was a social center. Mima Righter was a Spiritualist, and a deep student of the Bible, but her questing was never answered and her life, though brilliant, was disappointing.

Harvey Yeaman built a small elevator, sold out to W. S. Morse, and Morse was also interested in the hardware business.

James Meadows opened a cooper shop, and Jilson Payne built the brick block known as the Bracken building, where he opened a grocery store.

The first bank in Greenview was opened in Payne's store by Miley and John D. Alkire.

The children from Greenview went to school in the school house in Blane's pasture, the teachers usually boarding around, but R. D. Miller and D. M. Harris lived in Greenview with their families. A school for advanced pupils was opened in the home

of A. J. Bogardus with T. S. Knowles as teacher. A few pupils received instruction in a private school conducted by Frank M. Davis in the Mills warehouse on the east side of the square. Mr. Davis also conducted singing schools.

Chapter 7

Rangers

Although most people had their stock branded, horses and other live stock often disappeared, never to be found, this causing great inconvenience and indignation. Stock roamed over the open prairies making it easy for horse thieves.

The people who settled here were for the most part thrifty hard working men and women who had come to Illinois to establish homes and carry on family life. But adventurers and rascals were likely to be roaming about the country looking for an easy living. The most valuable property of the settlers was their horses, for they not only did the work, but furnished the chief means of transportation.

When thieves came, every able bodied man in the precinct turned out to help in the hunt. In many places they organized into "Vigilantes." This was the case in Greenview. A horse was stolen late in December, 1858, the Greenview Rangers loosely organized, and they went out and got their man, but their first official meeting was held January 25, 1859 at the home of George Blane. A record was kept of that meeting and of every subsequent meeting for seventy-five years, and that record is still preserved in a book purchased for that purpose.

These 300 pages of records of the Rangers tell of the activities of a group of citizens bent upon preserving law and order in a community since before the Civil War. From the beginning, the policy of collecting 25 cents from each absentee member has financed the Rangers. Their membership rose to 175 men, who were a powerful force for keeping order.

In the fall of 1860, Richard Yates, our old friend of the Greenview Land Company, was elected governor of Illinois. Slavery had become the paramount political and moral issue at that time, and the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates had brought the issue home to every voter.

While some folks ridiculed Abraham Lincoln for his awkwardness, he was almost universally admired in this section. When he was nominated for president, and went about making speeches during the campaign, his friends in Menard County were so enthusiastic, noisy and excited that he was often caught up

on men's shoulders and carried along in their parades. Glee clubs sang themselves hoarse and the crowds applauded until he had difficulty in making himself heard. When he was elected and went to Washington, his friends here were loyal, and in 1861, when he called for volunteers, men and boys devotedly enlisted for service in the Union Army, many of whom were disabled, or slain in battle, and whose memories are revered.

Chapter 8

Civil War

Governor Yates proved himself to be one of the great war governors. His plea for material aid for the sick and wounded soldiers of Illinois Regiments breathed a spirit of deepest appreciation for their services.

There were some few in this community who, sympathizing with the South, organized a "Circle," to aid them, but the loyal citizens organized a "Union League," with G. W. Hatch, Sr. and Luther Jenison at its head. These men and a large membership watched over and encouraged the families left by enlisted men. Mr. Hatch was too old for military duty, but he equipped his oldest son, a boy of fourteen, with horse and accoutrements, and sent him.

Asa Cleaveland was also rejected on account of his age, but he had five sons to enlist, and he went along at his own expense and stayed nine months as instructor of Fife and Drum Corps. Company A, 28th Illinois Infantry, and Company E, 14th Illinois Infantry, were in the terrible engagements of April 6 and 7 at Shiloh, where the 14th Regiment first smelled the smoke of battle. In this battle the colors came out with 42 holes shot through them, fully attesting the gallantry of the command in that memorable battle which was directed by General Grant in person.

T. C. Pond received his injury in this battle, in which the loss in killed and wounded was fully one-half of the command engaged. George Eldredge, Sandy Graham, John E. Hardin, David J. Hornback, Charles Jones, Peter M. McNulty, Levi C. Lukins, John R. Lukins are others of this community known to have been in this battle.

Abraham Lincoln drew up a draft of his "Proclamation of Emancipation" about the middle of the summer of 1862. It said: "On the first day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any state, or designated part of a state the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, will, including the military and naval authority thereof, recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their actual freedom," etc. etc. This was issued in September, making it clear

to the world that slavery and freedom were pitted against each other.

A letter from the War Zone, written by a lonely boy of nineteen to his father, tells a little about army life:

Nachez, Miss., Nov. 8, 1863.

Dear Father—I have not heard from you for a long time, so I thought I would write you a few lines to let you know that I am well, and hope this will find you the same. Spence Hyan said you gave him a letter for me but he lost it, and I have not heard from anyone for nearly three months. I hope you will all write to me. I have not heard from Glen yet. His regiment has gone to Texas. He was wounded and I do not know whether he has left the hospital or not.

Father, you must excuse me for writing with a pencil, for I have no pen nor ink. The soldiers nearly all have scurvy, and we go out and hunt roots and herbs to help cure them.

We have built winter quarters here and are very comfortably fixed and are having the rest we have needed so long. We have to stand picket guard six more weeks, and eight of us live in a hut of pine logs covered with cypress boards. It is a good warm house and if it were not for the scurvy the health of the men would be excellent. I have not had it, for I chew bark and roots and avoid some other things.

We are fortifying this camp with the strongest Fort we have made yet. We have six hundred negroes at work on it every day. We have not had enough frost yet to make the oak and maple leaves turn yellow. You must all write to me and give my respects to all the folks. All the Petersburg boys are well. Chris. Irwin, Pete Johns, Jim Carmen and George McNeely say—"tell our folks we are well and want them to write."

John McNeely has been sick ever since he has been here and he is going to start home next week. We all think he ought not to have been sent down here. Lige Cogdal came here with a certificate of disability from the post surgeon at Memphis, and he is cooking for our Mess, and we give him \$16.00 a month. We like his cooking better than the negroes and he is cleaner and can cook better.

Father, **please** tell all the folks to write.

Your Affectionate Son,

Sandy Graham.

Sandy Graham was teaching school at Curtis when the call for volunteers came, and he enlisted in the 14th Illinois Inf., his

father Mentor Graham, finishing out the term of school in his place.

The letter was written just a few days before President Lincoln gave his address on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

On July 11, 1864, Governor Yates issued another proclamation urging the people to send vegetables to the Union soldiers in the south. On account of the prevalence of scurvy, onions were especially recommended to be added to the diet of the men in the army.

With all the young men gone to war, and many past youth, the women had a hard time. On the farms they had to carry on the farm work as best they could, helping each other, one minding the littlest children while the others plowed, put in crops and cultivated them, and all weighed down with anxiety and suspense. There was no Red Cross organization here at that time, but the women knitted and sewed just as devotedly for the boys in blue as was later done for the boys in khaki.

A letter written to a soldier in the Union army by his young sister on November 23, 1864, gives a poignant picture of conditions at home:

Dear Brother:—I was very sorry to learn that you could not come home on furlough—it seems like an addition to our already long list of afflictions to have to do without you at this time. Mama is bearing up bravely like the saint she is since pappy's death, and John is a great comfort, and Watty, too, though he has lots of work of his own to do. I am sending you two shirts; they are those wrapped in separate covers, and two pairs of colored socks, and two apiece for Will and Bassett. Maria sends a pair of colored socks to whoever they will fit, and mama sends two pairs of white-wool socks and some butter.

Watty is going to take the box to Elkhart to ship it on the train tomorrow. John Sharp made the boots at Sweetwater, and Watty went to Petersburg and bought the medicine. The roads are very bad and the weather cold. We miss you so much, and pray that you will keep well.

Your Loving Sister Mary.

Rutherford, Tennessee, Feb. 8.

Dear Sister:—I have been well ever since I have been here, so you need not worry about me, because we have good quarters here and plenty to eat. The rebels have been around here a good while, but did not give us a call. Men from another regiment went out foraging the other day and had a small fight and the rebels ran like smoke. We live in houses and our hospital is in

the church where we have meeting every Sunday. I was surprised to see Sweetwater represented down here by Pierce and Calloway and was extremely glad to receive those things from home.

I had to go on picket yesterday. Herb received a letter from J. A. Bracken the other day. He wrote he was in the hospital at Little Rock. Sam went to the officers' hospital at Little Rock the other day. He has not had very good health here. I wish he could have as good health as I have. When I read about all those weddings around home I thought that everybody was going to wed, but never mind! Some of these times after old Abe is re-elected, this war will play out, and then I'll come home and put a stop to so much marrying. I understand that there was no draft—that the call was filled by volunteers and I would like to know who volunteered from our precinct. I do not believe we will stay here long, and I would be glad to move, as it is so out of the way to get mail. Give my love to all and tell John to write, and you write soon too, to your friend and brother—W. F. B.”

This lad ran away to join the army when only fifteen. He joined his brother's regiment as drummer boy and served the entire duration.

The war went furiously on into April, 1865, when General Lee was surrounded, and on April 9th, he surrendered to General Grant. The Confederates were released on parole—"not to take up arms against the Government of the United States.”

The great Civil war was over, and the volunteer became the private citizen again.

These veterans have now all passed away, after taking an active part in the affairs of their home towns as long as they lived.

“They have laid aside the hopes and dreams
That clamor in man's breast!
And felt the touch of mercy, which
Would lend a tired heart rest.
They have crossed the boundaries that mark
The end of charging fears!
And reached for heights above all strife,
All farewells and all tears
Let us not call them “soldier dead,”
Nor yet say that they sleep;
But rather, they were mustered out
A greater charge to keep.”

—Helen Brown Leeper, Virginia, Illinois.

Chapter 9

More Settlers

Joseph Sampson settled on land east of Greenview at an early date, later building a house in Greenview and rebuilding the McReynolds brick. He bought and shipped hogs, and with his assistant, Henry Smick, drove them on foot to the stock yards to be shipped to the Chicago stock yard.

Lewis Page and his wife bought their farm east of Greenview from Daniel T. Hughes, and moved there in 1863. William and Elizabeth Claypool also came in 1863, and they and the Anthony Propst family and James Tripps family and Al and Aunt Betty Stone were close and intimate neighbors. Tommy and Ellen Looby, Elmore and John Grimsleys, James Hughes, Alonzo Watts and the Lukins families and later the Eph Propst, George Sykes and James Huffman and Jacob Simmering families made up the community around Little Brick. The Simmerings came from Germany and being anxious to learn English the girl Anna, and the boys Jacob, Joseph, Deale, John and Jerry worked out around among the farmers, Anna being a great favorite for her willingness to help on all occasions when needed.

Joseph Trenkle, James Fahey, Dick Donaldson, Charles Boyer, and farther north the homes of Uler Tackleson, John Ackerman, William Blain, the Devermans, Rademachers and Harry Banay, who lived on the farm now occupied by John Wilkins (his father, Oltman Wilkins, bought and improved the farm), were connecting links in the community life of Greenview Precinct.

Larry Looby was married to Miss Lizzie Boyer in 1880, and took over the management of the Boyer land, becoming extensively interested in stock raising. Of their six children, only two are now living, Charles of Springfield and William of Greenview. Both Mr. and Mrs. Larry Looby passed away many years ago.

Walter Bracken died in 1864. He had taken an active part in county affairs and reared a large family, most of whom married and settled nearby.

During the Civil war money was too scarce to go on building the railroad and Squire Blane did not live to see his dream

realized, he having died in 1864. It remained for his son to enjoy the fruits of his labor.

In 1865, David Petrie, a dairyman and cheesemaker, moved here from Kentucky to escape the depredations of guerilla warfare. He had sold his herd of cows, however, and entered the lumber business here, becoming a contractor and builder, putting up many of the houses in this vicinity. His sons, Clarence and Frank went into the business with him as they became of age, and another son, John A. Petrie, was Representative from this district in 1912. John Petrie always took great interest in local affairs and acted as Clerk of the Village Board of Trustees for thirteen years. This family was eminent in church work. It was not until 1867 that the railroad was actually built through Greenview, and on Saturday night, June 25, Squire Wilkinson, of the Wilkinson Hotel, treated all comers to all the beer they could drink in celebration of the event. "A good time was had by all."

Andrew Pierson engaged in blacksmithing for many years on Jefferson street, living in the residence now the home of Mrs. Anna Wilkin. Carl Pierson worked with him and always seemed to have a beautiful horse, which he drove around town in the evenings.

Jack Rourke, another Civil war veteran, lived on the east side of the square and was constable in Greenview several different times. His son, West Rourke, who is now postmaster of Springfield, was born in Greenview.

Alvin Stone operated the first horsepower threshing machine in the community, the old "Blue Racine." Al and "Aunt Betty" Stone had owned the farm later occupied by Eph Propst, east of Greenview, but sold it and moved to town when the village was young. Mr. Stone was mysteriously and fatally shot one night on the street. His murderer was never apprehended.

James Roberts, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, came to Greenview from Athens in 1867. Mr. Roberts conducted the first dairy in town, carrying milk bottles in wooden trays with handles, on foot. He also operated the first greenhouse and was interested in the harness shop. He and his wife and his daughter, Mrs. Maria Preinder, were strong workers in the Christian church.

Dixie Chamberlain and Captain Samuel Estill two veterans of the Civil war, married sisters, Grace and Rose Mills, and the men entered the business of their father-in-law, Samuel Mills, cabinet maker. Later Dixie Chamberlain engaged in the restaurant business.

A. P. Blane erected a row of office buildings on the north side of the square, where he had his insurance and real estate business. At one time he and Charles Agens operated a meat market in the building now owned by Claude Petrie and which was occupied for many years by Darr's barber shop.

Mr. Peter J. Palmquist came from Sweden to America and to Illinois, in 1868, staying for a short time in St. Louis, and at Petersburg, where he worked at watch repairing in Gerhardts Fischer's store. Then he came to Greenview and opened a watch repair shop in the hardware store of W. S. Morse.

The railroad through Greenview was taken over in 1868 by the Chicago and Alton as a branch between Jacksonville and Bloomington, and known as the Bloomington and Alton Division. The railroad enters Section 23 at the southwest corner and passes diagonally across the townsite, passing out through Section 31, giving Greenview Precinct about five miles of railroad.

Anderson and Craig were operating a livery barn and afterwards O. P. Paulson conducted the business for a time.

Dr. Charles C. Reed succeeded Dockum and Martin in the drug business with John Pitts of Sweetwater as his assistant.

An outstanding figure in the history of Greenview was T. C. Pond, known to all as "Strawney." He was a veteran, having enlisted when eighteen years of age.

Prior to the war, an "Underground Railway Station" was maintained at the Pond home west of Greenview, where many refugees were helped on their way to freedom.

Wounded at Shiloh and invalided at home, Mr. Pond farmed near Greenview after his partial recovery and shipped cattle and hogs to the Chicago market.

He was married in 1866 to Miss Jennie Killion, and they made their home at this place, living where Homer Horn has his dairy. He opened a meat shop, and continued in the cattle business, served on the village board of trustees and as clerk of the school board.

Chapter 10

Organizing the Town

For eleven years Greenview had been carrying on like a town, but there was no legal authority for regulating affairs. Whiskey was for sale in the grocery stores and many people drank more than was for the good of their families, so the embryo town board decided to organize a legal town and charge a license fee for the sale of liquor.

In February, 1868, a call was sent out asking the citizens to meet to organize the town; those entitled to vote were required to be property owners and residents of the Precinct.

The meeting was well attended and an election was called for March 21, 1868, for the purpose of voting on the question.

The board of trustees elected that day was composed of C. R. Pierce, G. W. Hatch, John Anderson, Fred Wilkinson, R. D. Miller and A. J. Bogardus, members, Lew Montgomery, constable, and Hosea Dockum, treasurer.

The newly elected board at once ordered W. S. Morse and Fred Wilkinson to write a set of ordinances, the first one of which fixed the limits of the town within one square mile, the center of which was the northwest corner of the square.

Lew Montgomery was an auctioneer and a veteran. He was soon afterwards appointed coroner of Menard county and Ed Pierce was appointed constable in his place.

The board met every week to transact the business of the town, and confining the sale of intoxicating liquor to those who paid a fee for the privilege of selling it, took this revenue to improve the streets which were in a wretched condition. Mud was "knee-deep," there were no sidewalks, and cows, horses, hogs and geese roamed wheresoever they willed. The first licensed saloon in town was opened July 2, 1868, by Reed and Fosdick.

Though Greenview was now organized, it was working under home-made ordinances and without a charter. At that time there were no general laws in Illinois that permitted the incorporating of municipalities. Whoever wished to incorporate must first obtain a special act of the legislature.

The legislature met only every other year, in the winter time. So it was not until 1869 that a committee was sent to Springfield to present a petition to the legislature asking for a

charter. This committee was probably composed of the members of the town board: C. R. Pierce, G. W. Hatch, F. Wilkinson, John Anderson, W. S. Morse and Hosea Dockum.

Representative Laning presented the petition February 3, 1869, it being number 1053. This petition was granted, to become effective March 30, 1869. This document fills five pages, pointing out the duties and privileges of the board. The men in charge organized the different departments of the board of trustees, and on May 6, 1869, Greenview became a legal municipality.

Mr. Jerman Tice, of Athens, bought the Rourke land west of Greenview in 1869, and with his family moved there, where they ever after made their home. Jerman Tice was the father of Homer J. Tice, who took such a prominent part in state affairs later on.

William Engle, trustee for the Greenview Land Company died March 8, 1870, and William Smoot was appointed by the court to take his place as trustee, have the same powers and authority to execute, acknowledge and deliver deeds of conveyance for all real estate of the Greenview Land Company. Hobart Hamilton, master in chancery, conveyed this business to Mr. Smoot.

After long months of discussion, a new brick school house was built in Greenview in 1870-71, at a cost of \$10,000.00. A high school course was laid out, with special inducements to advanced pupils.

In 1870, Mr. Peter Palmquist opened a store of his own, with a stock of clocks, watches, jewelry and table silver.

Advertising was limited in Greenview until Hatch and Aronheim got out their "Business Directory" in 1870. The citizens were advised in plain English to patronize the merchants of Greenview instead of trading at Petersburg and other places.

The population was 750, with about twenty-four business firms, two schools, five churches, the Baptist, Christian, Methodist, Catholic and Presbyterian, membership in all being about 300 souls.

Greenview Lodge 423, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized in 1870, the first charter members being James W. Brinkerhoff, John H. Alkire, John H. Deal, Eph C. Reed and James A. Bracken.

The Greenview Masonic Order was also organized in 1870, charter members being F. E. Wilson, W. F. Crites, H. K. Rule, Abner Engle, Chas. Atterberry, W. S. Morse, C. R. Pierce, Jacob

Killion, John Johnson, Fred Wilkinson, F. A. Craig, R. B. Godbey, A. H. Whitney and Hosea Dockum.

A. P. Blane sold his store building to Milem Engle, who put in a large stock of general merchandise, including hardware and farm machinery.

Mr. Engle built a home for himself and family, the residence now of his grand nephew, Harry Wernsing, Mr. Engle having married Annie Marbold, H. H. Marbold's sister.

The 320 acres adjoining Greenview on the north, belonging to A. K. Riggins was purchased in 1871 by H. H. Marbold and was plowed for the first time and put into corn.

Rev. John Horney was preaching at the Baptist church, and James Knowles and Thomas Potter were Presbyterian preachers, they each one holding meetings in country churches and school houses and sometimes in the Fall holding "Camp Meetings" in the Groves.

The board of trustees in 1871 was composed of Milem Engle, W. S. Morse, Daniel T. Hughes, H. K. Rule, D. A. Petrie, T. C. Pond, Dixie Chamberlain, and G. W. Hatch.

The board had a well put down at the northwest corner of the square; it was dug by S. A. Ballard at a cost of \$64.00 which included the pump. At a meeting of the board it was ordered, on the motion of D. A. Petrie, that all those present be required to remove their hats.

E. S. Nichols was appointed constable in 1872, receiving \$10.00 per month and an additional \$1.00 per day "when he actually worked."

Saloon licenses were raised to \$450.00 per year, and pack peddlers were taxed \$3.00 for the privilege of peddling in town.

G. W. Hatch died in 1874, and Al Stone and Ed Leighton bought the elevator and mill, which burned down four years later. Philip Fahey also died in 1874, and Malachi Doran took over the Fahey business.

A bank vault was constructed in the Payne building in 1875 for the use of Alkire and Alkire, bankers.

James Tripp opened a lumber yard on the south side of the square and in 1876 moved his family here from the farm. He was also interested in the Hardware business in partnership with James Hughes. After a time Mr. Hughes retired from the firm, which continued in the hardware business on the west side of the square, Mr. Tripp's sons joining him in the business as they grew up. This firm has prospered and is one of the town's most important enterprises, being the only lumber yard here.

The family has always been closely identified with the social and religious activities of Greenview and continues to be so.

The banking firm of Alkire and Alkire was dissolved in 1877 and Mr. Henry Marbold (H. H. Marbold) opened a bank in the new brick building which he had erected at a cost of \$12,000.00, the bank firm being Marbold & Alkire. Mr. Milem Engle became a silent partner in the bank.

Mr. Engle carried more different kinds of merchandise than a modern department store, for he dealt in hay, grain and clover seed. Men met at Engle's store to attend to their banking business and lingered to talk. Henry Marbold was a familiar figure in the southwest corner of the store, with the bank vault behind his desk. After a few years John D. Alkire retired from the firm and Mr. Marbold was assisted by Milem Engle until the coming of his nephew, Edward H. Brunsman, a young man twenty years of age, who became cashier. He made his home with the Marbold family until 1887 when he was married to Miss Mary Dallman of Petersburg, and they built a home in the new Marbold Addition. Mr. Brunsman was connected with the bank from 1879 to 1915, when Mr. Marbold passed away. Mr. Brunsman was directly responsible for having the memorial gate of Elmwood cemetery dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Marbold.

Mr. Brunsman retired from active business life in 1916, and in 1927 moved with his family to California, where they now reside, Mr. Brunsman being past eighty years of age.

Karl Brunsman, the eldest son, resides in Greenview and is president of the Greenview Mining Company.

Mr. John H. Stone, of Irish Grove, bought the drug store from Dr. Charles C. Reed, taking in as his partner John Pitts, who was familiar with the business.

Another drug store was operated for a short time on the west side of the square by Mr. Will Ruhl.

James Edwards came to this community in 1875 and followed farming until he retired and moved to Greenview in 1908. While on the farm he was elected road commissioner of District No. 3, and served in that capacity from 1895 to 1939 when his death occurred. Mr. Edwards advocated the building of steel bridges and kept up with modern improvements in road building. From 1882 he managed the Ed Watt's farm land until his passing, since which time much of the responsibility has been placed upon his sons.

Chapter 11

Village Instead of Town

A new state law was passed by the legislature in 1875 in regard to villages organizing under state law instead of charter, as before. This being deemed better suited to the needs of Greenview a petition from the citizens was granted and on March 7, 1877, the "town" government was abolished. That is why all deeds to lots in the original plat of Greenview read: "In the original plat of the town, now village of Greenview."

The first board of trustees under the new dispensation was: T. C. Pond, president; Henry West, John D. Alkire, Ed Leighton, John Knowles, Joseph Sampson, and G. W. Chamberlain. This new board appointed H. W. Champion to be treasurer, H. K. Rule, clerk, Alonzo Meadows and Ed Pierce constables; and Attorney N. W. Branson of Petersburg was engaged to draft a set of ordinances, upon which the present ordinances are founded. The time of the village election was changed from August to April and a few minor changes were made in the rules of procedure.

The village board, or its individual members exercised a paternal watchfulness over the citizens and no one was knowingly allowed to want for the necessities of life, nor for sympathy and help in times of trouble. There were no relief agencies at that time, though there was an overseer of the poor at Petersburg. Greenview, like all towns, has had many good and reliable citizens who did not unite with any church, yet in time of distress proved themselves above the average in giving both personal and financial help, as well as sympathy and moral support. These men are held in loving remembrance by all who knew them. Their secret help and unheralded charity went far toward reestablishing broken homes and restoring families to comfort and self respect.

Mr. and Mrs. James White came to Greenview in 1877, Mr. White to preach at the C. P. Church. He was an earnest, conscientious preacher and their home here was a center of Christian culture and refinement. Mrs. White was a wonderful help to him in his pastoral work, besides being a leader in all the good works of the community. She it was who organized the first missionary society and was its president for twenty-five years. She also worked for the temperance cause, assisting in the or-

ganization of the W. C. T. U., and the Band of Hope. She was an efficient music teacher, the only one here for years.

The "Square" was grown up in weeds, so the board ordered that it be leased to the highest bidder, he to plant and cultivate vegetables and also to plant 150 trees (to be purchased by the board) and he be paid \$100.00 for the work. The lease was let to Fred Wilkinson, the hotel keeper, and a committee composed of O. P. Paulson, Malachi Doran, A. A. Fickes and Jilson Payne was appointed to solicit funds to pay for the trees. This project was carried out as directed.

The jewelry store of P. J. Palmquist was burglarized in 1877, the thief taking everything except \$100.00 which Mr. Palmquist had laid away in his day book.

T. C. Pond, president of the board, hired a detective, who caught the burglar in Bloomington, brought him back and he led the officers to the "Willows," north of town, where the loot was dug up and restored to its owner.

A newspaper called the "Greenview News" was established about that time by a man named Smith, but no details of this enterprise are available. The plant was located in the Payne and Bracken building and soon "petered out."

James Bracken took Frank Denton into his grocery business as partner, and that year David Rudder opened a harness shop. Mr. Rudder also did expert cabinet work, using wooden pegs instead of nails in constructing tables, desks, etc.

Oliver Stone, Martin Knowles and Chet Cleaveland were business men here during the growing days of the town.

The board of trustees, composed of several gentlemen who had to eat at the hotel, saying they were tired of turnips, refused to renew the lease on the park for the raising of vegetables in 1878, and had the ground sown down in grass.

Dr. S. T. Hurst and Dr. Mudd were practicing medicine here in 1879, and Petrie and Company had the only grain buying business in the village, the mill having burned down early that winter and not rebuilt.

Charles L. Montgomery, the first settler in Greenview Precinct, passed away at his home March 6, 1879, aged 77 years. "Aunt Liza" and Miss Nannie Montgomery continued their home in the residence now the property of J. A. and Mrs. Brooks.

Another well beloved philosopher was "Uncle Wally Reed," retired farmer. His kind interest in the welfare of others, and his wit and wisdom made him a welcome addition to any group.

The great temperance wave that was sweeping the country reached Greenview and when the "Murphy Movement" was organized here there were five licensed saloons operating in the village. Meetings were called, and the Men's Reform Club and the W. C. T. U. were organized, and a campaign was put in motion resulting in the saloons being voted out.

Thomas Cleaveland brought in the first steam thresher, in 1880, and he followed the threshing business practically all his life. His sons, Alvin and George, also worked as thresher men with their father and after his passing. Mr. Cleaveland was a veteran of the Civil war, and was leader of the fife and drum corps.

Chapter 12

Coal

In 1880 a coal shaft was sunk in Greenview, the most exciting thing which had happened here since the railroad came through. A company was formed and on September 3, 1881, incorporated as the Greenview Coal Company with a capital stock of \$10,000.00. The stockholders were Hugh Foster, S. T. Hurst, James Tripp, G. W. Hatch, J. A. Bracken, Thomas Sutton, J. A. Petrie, James Huddleson, W. D. Golden and John H. Stone. On February 22, 1882 the capital stock was increased to \$20,000.00 and many new homes were built by the coal company to house the great number of employees who came at that time, but still there was not enough room, or lots, and Mr. H. H. Marbold made two additions to the town. These lots were soon sold and houses built upon them, and the next year Mr. Marbold made another addition, Alexander Meadows also made an addition, known as the Polly Meadows addition, which included a large plat of ground lying adjacent to the Meadows home.

The town was now experiencing the most prosperous era of its existence. The farmers were prosperous, and were taking great interest in bringing up the grade of their live stock. Cattle for feeding were brought in from the western states, fattened and shipped out.

Robert Rathsack purchased his farm, located midway between Greenview and Middletown in 1882, where the family resided until Mr. Rathsack retired from active farm life and moved to Greenview in 1920. He took considerable pride in his herd of thirty registered Jersey cows, from whose milk he made a great deal of butter and ice cream for market. Their daughter, Miss Mary Rathsack, has been a member of the high school faculty here for sixteen years. One son, resides in Greenview Precinct, on the farm formerly known as the "Eph Propst" place, east of Greenview.

The first tide of home seekers came to this locality from Kentucky and the eastern states and the second wave of emigration was from Germany, from about 1880 to 1890, as will be seen by the records.

In 1882, Gerhardt Evers purchased the land east of Greenview known as the Watty Blane farm, and later the George

Sykes place adjoining it on the east. Mr. Evers came to this country soon after the Civil war, working first in the brick yard at Petersburg, then as a farm hand, for Mr. Henry Marbold. After a few years he rented land to farm for himself and was married to Miss Anna Wilken. They improved their farm home and built a large brick residence thereon where they reared their two sons, Dick and John. No better neighbors and friends were ever known than the Evers family. Mr. Evers was a leader and strong financial support to the St. John's Evangelical church, of which he was one of the first deacons. Mrs. Evers passed away about forty years ago, and Mr. Evers died November 19, 1914.

Henry Wernsing came to this community from Germany and bought the stock of merchandise belonging to Milem Engle, and was married to Miss Anna Marbold in 1883. He was a reliable and able business man and during the early days of his ownership of the business several other young men came from Germany of excellent education and clerked in his store preliminary to going into business for themselves. To facilitate the learning of English several of these young men attended the public school here for a short time, William and Hans Kuhlman, and Herman and William Aachte. These young men have made excellent business men, all are gone from Greenview. Hans Munderloh was another of Mr. Wernsing's clerks, and Harmon Stitchman. Other clerks remembered are Rosa Pitts, Ella Kilion, of the earlier days and John Bevans and Lewis Wright.

A large and interesting family group originated from the union of Henry Behrens and his wife, who came here from Germany and settled on land near Salt Creek, on the farm which is now the home of his son John H. Behrens.

Henry Behrens died in 1882, and was laid to rest in the Sugar Grove cemetery, which he helped to lay out.

His two sons John H., and William, married sisters, the Misses Stroker, of Havana, Illinois. A daughter, Maria, married John Wohler, who came here from Germany in 1874.

These families and their children, and their children's families all married and mostly settled within a few miles of the first Behren's home, the young people attending school at Salt Creek.

In the olden days, this school was attended by a number of adult students of German parentage who had come to this vicinity to make their homes, and though most of them had good common school educations they went to school here to more quickly pick up a working knowledge of English. Henry Sachleben, Harmon and Dick Kaiser, Dick and Henry Deverman, Joe

and John Coster, Henry Wonderleid, Henry Kemper, William and George Busch, were some of those who lived or worked in that vicinity and went to school a while, along with the Rice and Bradley children.

Later generations of pupils included the Banay children, the Keest, Myers, Ouken, Behrens, Bless, Rademacher, Amercamp and Tackleson, most of them gone from the district now.

The present teacher, Adam Hibbs, has been there about twenty-two years.

George Busch came to this county in 1887, and worked on the farm for several years, being married to Miss Anna Amercamp in 1899. They moved to Greenview and in 1904 Mr. Busch was appointed on the rural mail route to take the place of Timothy Hughes, who resigned. He covered a route of $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles, serving for fourteen years, and resigning to take a much needed rest. Their daughter Leona (Mrs. Melvin Parrish) has been a teacher in the Greenview School for several years.

Mr. Carl Weidhuner, Sr., came to Greenview on his second trip from Germany in 1887, with several friends, among them being the future Mrs. Weidhuner. He worked on the farm for John P. Blane and Gerhardt Evers. Mrs. Weidhuner lived in the homes of Wernsings and Marbolds before their marriage, in 1891. Shortly after that they moved to the present home, where Mr. Weidhuner is still actively engaged in farming and feeding cattle. Mrs. Weidhuner passed away in 1932. She was deeply interested in the American Legion Auxiliary, responding to every call, and anxious to do her part. This organization as well as the entire community, is a heavy loser by her death.

Similar sketches might be made of the lives of the Boske, Kaiser, Dirks, Dencker, Deverman, Eggers, Hagney, Jansen, Miller, Wilken, Winkleman, Wahlbrink and other families of German ancestry who came here and have succeeded, if space would permit. Suffice to say that these new Americans worked and saved, acquired farms and reared families, and were loyal in entering into the affairs of their chosen country. Then when the World War came and their sons enlisted, no doubt their hearts were saddened by the realization that these boys would have to make war on their own Fatherland. Some of these patriotic American citizens were subject to unkind and unfounded suspicions, yet with unchanging allegiance to the United States proved their loyalty. And now another world war rages, and the situation might well be repeated, if the United States is drawn into the conflict.

These United States may be sitting on top of a volcano which will blow us up or sink us without a trace unless we all work together to preserve our American government, and under-handed and malicious gossip about any of us would not help in binding us together, but only cause suspicion and resentment.

George Grable opened a tailoring shop on the south side of the square during the boom days of Greenview, and did a good business for a time. He was quite a joker, and one of his advertisements in the local paper was composed of several verses similar to the following gem—

“O come into the garden, Maud,
And sit beneath the rose,
And see me prance and strut about
In my new Sunday clothes.”

Several families in the village kept cows and some of the small boys earned pocket money by driving the cows back and forth to pasture down at the “Willows,” which was a favorite swimming hole and hideout when chores got too tiresome.

After Mr. James Roberts stopped delivering milk, a dairy was opened by Richard Wiseman and passed through the hands of Pert Knowles and Harry Roberts before being bought by Homer Horn, who has operated it faithfully for about eighteen or twenty years.

Physicians who have practiced here since Drs. Hurst, Mudd and Rosenberger have been Drs. Eldredge, Hamil, Sprouse, Van Warmer, Bowman, Orr and Hill.

As much intoxicating liquor was being sold unlawfully, an ordinance was passed making liable to a fine anyone who sold less than one gallon to any one person. Benny Ross opened a “Gallon House,” which was soon closed as a public nuisance.

John H. Stone, Charles Hamil, C. C. Reed, J. C. Wright, W. R. Tripp and T. J. Robinson were chosen trustees with Jack Rourke as constable.

G. W. Hatch erected the Hatch Opera House at a cost of \$8,000.00, the first floor of which was occupied by the firm of Crane and Taylor for several years. They handled a stock of general merchandise, the clerks from time to time being Warren Robinson, Bert Mayfield, “Topsy” Lee Foster, Edgar and Clyde Taylor, the Misses Emma Deaton and Harriet and Cora Schlagel.

Crane and Taylor sold out to Gordonier Brothers and opened a grocery store on Engle Street.

Will Day, assistant express agent, and Warren Robinson, remodeled the old Baptist church and opened a skating rink which was very popular.

Kerosene street lamps were now installed on all street corners and the old plank fence was removed from around the square being replaced by a chain hitch rack. The pergola in the park was built in 1886 at a cost of \$500.00.

Another coal shaft was sunk in 1886, near the original shaft, and called the "Menard Coal Company," capital stock \$2,000.00. Stockholders were S. T. Hurst, John C. Wright, G. W. Hatch, G. W. Chamberlain, John Wadsworth, G. G. Spear, John P. Blane, J. A. Petrie, W. L. Jenison and S. H. Blane.

John C. Wright and his brother-in-law, Noah Littlefield, were engaged in the hardware business in a frame building on the site of the present Propst Opera House.

A new board of health was appointed in 1887, composed of Malachi Doran, P. J. Palmquist, Robert H. Killion and J. C. Wright.

John R. Lukins (Uncle Reck), a veteran of the Civil War, was a picturesque character, and a favorite with everyone for his downright good heart. Owing to disability suffered during the war he wore one glass eye, and walked with a cane, or if his lame leg was very bad he used crutches. And he loved chewing tobacco.

Charles Stone of Irish Grove purchased the interest of John Pitts in the drug store in 1887, and the firm became "Stone and Stone."

Medicine shows frequently came to town, and everybody went down "on the square" to see the Indians and hear the doctor tell the virtues of "Sagwa," the Kickapoo Indian relief.

And every so often, Uncle Tom's Cabin show came, after which all the children in our part of town re-enacted the play, with Eliza leaping over the wood pile, and "Old Shep" refusing to act like a blood hound.

Arthur Webb, an Englishman, a graduate of Oxford and a fine musician, came to this community, worked as a farm hand for the Bennetts and made loyal friends, though he was a "remittance man." Having been disappointed in love, he tried to drown his sorrow by drinking, and at the last, his remittance having ceased, he was laid to rest by his Greenview friends.

The "Black Diamonds," Greenview's favorite ball nine, made history those days. When an effort was made to prohibit Sunday baseball, the move was defeated by enthusiastic fans, as

Sunday was the only day when the men could play. Everybody had work those days. 1887 Greenview was a lively place, the opera house was in constant use, stock companies usually staying for a week's engagement, and dances, festivals and one "Grand Masquerade Party" was held there, with all the romantic and historical characters represented.

The Greenview band, loosely joined together by any who could play and would help, used to give concerts in the park on Saturday nights when nothing else was on hand, and the churches often served ice cream and strawberries to the crowd which came out to listen to the concerts.

Chapter 13

First Newspaper

It was just the place to start a newspaper, and in 1888, George Wetzell of Farmer City opened a print shop, assisted by his sister, Miss Vinnie Wetzell. The paper was called "Greenview News." After a short time Mr. Wetzell sold out to Arthur Hughes, who operated the print shop in the Bracken building.

J. A. Bracken bought out Hughes' interest, and hired a Mr. Danner as printer, and Alvin Cleaveland to set type. Then Mr. Bracken sold the plant, which had been re-named "The Greenview Mail," to Beatty and Hopkins of Delavan.

Mr. Hopkins moved his family here, and being a musician, he really organized the "Greenview Cornet Band" and led it, and Greenview had reason to be proud of it and the Cleaveland Fife and Drum Corps when on 4th of July celebrations we enjoyed the huge parades put on.

Professor August Brandt of Havana was an accomplished piano instructor and conducted classes here for several years. All the old time pianists remember his charming characteristics.

The waterworks system was provided for Greenview in 1889 at a cost of \$2,325.00, under the supervision of T. C. Pond, president of the Board of Trustees.

August Gustafson came to Greenview in 1889 and has been on the S. H. and F. E. Blane farms since 1891, a period of nearly fifty years. Mr. Gustafson has done well for himself and his landlord, and in 1900 made a trip to Sweden, where he was born in 1868.

Since the passing of Mrs. Gustafson, their daughter, Mrs. Welby Swiney, has kept house for Mr. Gustafson. Mrs. Swiney is local correspondent for the Springfield Register.

On March 11, 1891, the Greenview Coal Company and the Menard Coal Company were consolidated under the name "Menard Coal Company," with a capital stock of \$40,000.00. The old shaft was closed and the machinery moved to the new shaft across the railroad tracks. Not long afterwards the buildings were also moved.

George Chesley, a genial and well loved citizen, came here from his farm at Sweetwater and engaged in the livery and feed

business for several years. All the lads around town loved to loaf around the "Barn," and one hot day Bert Mayfield decided it was too warm to go to school in the afternoon, so he slipped down to "Ches's Barn" and was enjoying his stolen vacation hugely, when he happened to see Mr. James Bracken coming, his long linen duster flapping around his legs. Bert knew that Mr. Bracken was liable to take him by the hand and lead him to school, or if not that, he would be sure to tell his "ma" about seeing him. So to avoid Mr. Bracken he slid under Chesley's bed, where he found an accumulation of things any bachelor might want to stick under the bed, besides an unbelievable number of soiled socks, waiting for Mr. Chesley's sister to collect and launder. By a superhuman effort Bert kept from sneezing, thinking Mr. B. would soon leave, but he stayed all afternoon. Probably Bert's two good friends were teaching him a lesson.

Chesley used to have a "hack," a vehicle with seats along each side used to meet passengers on the trains, and this "bus" was a favorite means of transportation for picnic parties. When going up hill, the passengers all slid back, and going down hill they all slid forward, so the seat became polished, as slippery as ice. This famous chariot was affectionately known as the "hoodlum wagon."

Chesley sold his interest in the barn to Reed Brothers, who were the proprietors for about nine years. Chesley opened another barn one block north, where the "West Side Garage" is now located.

The glorious 4th of July was never allowed to pass without a big celebration and picnic in Marbold's Grove. There would be the parade, and on arrival at the grove, band music and singing, orations and more music, then a bang-up picnic dinner, with barrels of ice water handy. There would always be a ball game in the afternoon, and sometimes "One Eye Brady" would thrill all by a performance on the tight rope, and Saunders "merry-go-round" for rides for young and old. Then in the evening after the band concert in the park the climax of the day would be the "fireworks."

Sometimes Blind Boone came to town and astonished anew all who heard him play the piano. He could play perfectly any selection anyone would play for him once. His body swayed backward and forward as he played, as though he was unable to hold himself quiet while the music flowed from his finger tips. His face, with its unseeing eyes, was very pathetic.

The dram shop licenses of Thomas Golden, A. J. Bliss and Malachi Doran were renewed and George Davis appointed constable in 1891.

The first telephone in town was installed in Stone's Drug Store and before long many residences had them installed. There were two telephone companies and some of the citizens had to have two telephone boxes.

David Zeigler, a genial gentleman from Pennsylvania, moved here with his family and opened a blacksmith and wagon shop, and besides his own sons, had as apprentices Dick Cleaveland and Augustus Foster.

Mr. Hugh Foster had located here with his family and opened a shoe store. Mr. Foster and Mr. Zeigler were mighty pillars in the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Zeigler being Sunday school superintendent for years. Mr. Foster could make the most eloquent prayer ever heard, his deep sonorous voice, with its slight Scotch accent, being a beautiful sound never to be forgotten.

Several of the veterans of the Civil War took up carpentering in the busy years of Greenview's prosperity, among them Mr. A. W. Meadows, LaFayette McAtee, H. H. (Jim) Henry and Chan Cleaveland. Others of our citizens who have followed the trade since the Petries were the Alkire twins, James Huffman, Sam Alkire, Henry West, Charles Bradley and at present (1940) James McCammon, Pearl Wharram, Lewis Meersee, Fred Schurmann and Henry Bradley.

Fritz Tressler and family came to Greenview in 1890 from Macoupin County and he engaged in blacksmithing for many years on Washington Street. While the coal shafts were working there was more of this work, and before farm machinery became motorized every farmer had a number of horses which must be shod, and the blacksmith made many pieces of machinery to replace broken parts which are now obtainable at implement stores.

James Meers, of Delavan, after clerking for several years, opened his own grocery store and bought the brick building now occupied by Rodemer's Dry Goods Store. Mr. Meers carried on a successful business until he retired because of ill health.

Up to 1891, Greenview had been lighted by kerosene lamps. These were replaced with electric lights in a contract with the Menard Coal Company to furnish current. For many years thereafter Greenview enjoyed well lighted streets, but today (1940) some of our corners would be safer if we had the old fashioned lamplighter going his rounds.

A new two room school house was built on the school grounds to accommodate the high school and grammar grade in 1891, the population having outgrown the old school building put up in 1870.

That year Mr. Andrew Gaddie moved to Greenview from his farm, entering the grocery business with G. G. Spear, and continuing in the stock shipping business. Mr. Gaddie had traveled extensively and was a very interesting character, of Scotch descent.

Jerman Tice, of west of town, was fatally injured at the railroad crossing near his home when the passenger train struck his wagon in which he was riding. He passed away October 18, 1892.

Bloomfield Ramsey, who moved to Greenview from Mason City in 1892, but who had been manager of the D. H. Curry elevator since 1880, spent, in all, thirty-two years in that capacity.

He met his death in a fall in the elevator in 1916. Mrs. Ramsey now 82 years old, still lives in the home where they settled forty years ago. Their son, Charles Ramsey, is in the State Highway Maintenance Department, and their daughter, Mrs. Jack Barnett, is interested with her husband in shipping cream, poultry and eggs.

D. F. Booth came to Greenview from Mason City also and engaged in the masonry and concrete business.

Thomas Scott came to Greenview in 1892 to have charge of H. J. Marbold's racing horse "Grand Baron," afterwards engaging in the livery and feed business.

The "Greenview Leader," another newspaper, was established here in 1892 by J. R. Arnold, who conducted the business for about twelve years. During that period Mr. Arnold bought the "Mail" from Charles Hopkins and combined the two papers. Mr. Arnold later sold the business to his son, Edmund Arnold.

On May 9, 1893, fire, originating in the bakery operated by Jerome Neece in the Moore building, spread until it destroyed the buildings of T. C. Pond, M. H. Moore, D. A. Petrie, Adam Hartman and Ed. Grogan. The "Board" then passed an ordinance fixing fire limits, inside of which no buildings might be erected unless of fireproof construction.

The old buildings were replaced by substantial brick structures, all finished the same year, by H. G. Bruning, contractor, of Havana.

Thomas Flynn was constable and Staunton Shreeves acted as magistrate in 1893, with office in the Shreeves Hotel.

Since the consolidation of the coal companies, several of the citizens had left Greenview to find employment elsewhere, leaving twenty-five vacant houses, but business soon picked up again, and in September, 1893, the Greenview Butter and Cheese Company was incorporated, with the following named members:—President, J. W. Terhune, William Braithwait, D. A. Petrie, W. B. Thompson, Andrew Gaddie, Robert Rath sack, Joseph Sampson, E. A. Knowles, Gerhardt Evers, Wm. Claypool, Reinhart Onken, P. M. Knowles, Charles Copper, J. W. Rader, J. R. Lukins, G. G. Spear, W. W. P. Reed, E. E. Claypool, Charles Trumbo, George Gibbs, J. C. Lloyd, J. P. Blane, Gideon Tripp, Lewis Munson, Sweeney and Kincaid, Wm. McAtee, W. R. Tripp and Henry Deverman. These men were practically all farmers, and D. A. Petrie was well qualified to advise the company in its enterprise.

A creamery was built on the lots where the B. C. Armeling home is now located, and milk was brought in from all directions, separated, and the whey taken back to the farms and fed to hogs. Many of our citizens went by and took home a jug of butter-milk to drink, Mr. James Bracken being especially fond of this beverage. Henry Elstrodt bought the building and lots and erected the house which now occupies the site.

After the Wilkinsons, those who at times operated the Greenview Hotel were Staunton Shreeves, James Sumpter, Mrs. Furman, Sam Calloway, Mrs. Virdia Blane Wolfe and Jacob West.

William Rowe and family were among those who came here in the interest of the coal mining industry. This English family soon made themselves at home by entering into the church, social and lodge activities, Mr. Rowe being an officer in the Masonic Lodge for years. One son, Thomas Rowe, has been custodian of Elmwood Cemetery for about thirty-five years, and a daughter, Mrs. Claude Petrie, is interested with her husband in the Greenview Review.

A. L. Kincaid, Jack Meehan, Clarence Rogers and Charles Ramsey were proprietors of trucks and drays for several years.

A fire wiped out the livery and feed barn while Ott Wain-scott was proprietor, and he kept his horses in a large barn on George Reed's premises. B. F. Marbold had an up-to-date brick garage and show room erected on the site of the barn, which was operated for several years by J. B. Coffey.

The population had risen again in 1894 to 1151 souls and there was not a vacant house in town.

In 1895 a contract was made with James A. Bracken to furnish the village with electric current. Forty incandescent lights

of thirty-two candle power each were installed, and Mr. Bracken received about \$40.00 per month for lighting the town. Johnnie Blane, son of A. P. Blane, acted as his engineer. He was lame in one leg from a railroad accident.

Chapter 14

Fortnightly Club

In September, 1895, the nucleus of the "Fortnightly Club" was formed, by Miss Jessie Smick (Mrs. T. J. Alkire) when she was teaching school at Pleasant Hill, East. She stayed at Captain Robert Hornback's, and his daughter Carrie became interested in the "Bay View Course of Study" which Miss Smick was reading. Soon several others in the neighborhood also took up the course, and by the end of the school year there were the following members:—Miss Carrie Hornback, Mr. Robert Bracken, Mrs. Emilie Tice, Mrs. Kittie Wernsing and Miss Smick. This is the list as given by Miss Smick, who said in a letter that Bob Bracken was the only man brave enough to belong to their circle, and he came to be with his sweetheart, Carrie Hornback.

Later, Mrs. Calvin Bradley came into the circle, and they met at the different homes in the evening during the winter months, which made it necessary for the ladies to have escorts, so Messrs. George Warnings, Homer Tice, Cal Bradley and Elmer Hornback brought their ladies, but took no part. They played cards and kidded the "highbrows."

When spring opened and the evenings grew shorter and the days longer, the circle began meeting in the afternoon again, and the gentlemen deserted them. The second year Mrs. Tice began to invite some of her Greenview friends to the meetings, Mesdames Ann Blane, Jube Marbold, Mary Brunsman, Emma Claypool, Belle Kincaid, Anna Wernsing, Artie McDonald, Betty Tripp, Mary Bradley and Ida Alkire.

They had no officers at first but Miss Smick was chosen leader. Mrs. Tice was elected president the second year, and after finishing the Bay View Course the club took up the Chautauqua reading course. After that they abandoned the heavy courses and made the club more of a social meeting, though always with a short formal program.

This club meets nine months in the year, twice per month, in the homes, and on account of lack of room, the membership is limited to twenty-five persons, though at one time there were several associate members.

For many years this club maintained membership in county, district and state federations, but as they did not closely fol-

low the programs of the federations, these were dropped in 1939.

The club observes a guest day each year, and occasionally holds a party in the evening for the entertainment of gentlemen friends. At the end of the club year they sometimes give a family picnic, usually held at Indian Point.

Yearly programs are made out by a committee composed of the officers, on such subjects as are deemed of interest to the members, and this short sketch does not in any measure express the deep-feeling which has grown up between the members of the oldest Woman's Club in Menard County. A number of beloved members have passed on: Mrs. Ann Blane, Mrs. Emma Claypool, Mrs. Laura Jones, Mrs. Emilie Tice, Mrs. Clara Blane, Mrs. Lena Rathsack, Mrs. Frankie Hatch and Mrs. Anna Wernsing.

"I know they will awake
And smile on me as they did yesterday;
And they will have some gentle word to say.
Some kindly deed to do: for loving thought
Was warp and woof of which their lives were wrought
They are not dead. Such souls forever live
In boundless measure of the love they give."

Mrs. Belle Kincaid, the oldest member of the Fortnightly Club, has been a member since the early days when their family carriage drove around and picked up the members to take them to the meetings, and her interest, instead of growing less, seems to grow more as the years go by.

On October 4, 1895, the Greenview Coal and Mining Company was organized with a capital stock of \$15,000.00. The stockholders were John P. Blane, G. G. Spear, F. P. Eldredge, J. A. Bracken, G. W. Hatch, J. A. Petrie and S. H. Blane. Several of these gentlemen were stockholders in the first coal mine, sunk in 1880.

In 1895 Robert Burns of Irish Grove began farming what was known as the Rudder place, owned by H. J. Tice. He was married in 1901 to Miss Addie Gibbs, and later moved to the Tice land one mile west of Greenview, where they farmed until he passed away January 12, 1930. Mrs. S. T. Hurst said of him: "Robert Burns is the best man I ever knew," an opinion shared by many. Mrs. Burns moved to Greenview after his death, and has taken up practical nursing.

The village budget during the "gay nineties" ran from \$2790.00 to \$3500.00 per year. Malachi Doran, Patrick Griffin

and F. O. Johnson each paid \$800.00 per annum in license fees.

B. L. Walker, attorney, was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of office of the village clerk, Carl Emil Johnson, who went west.

The new calaboose was built in 1897 at a cost of \$978.00. It was needed at the time, but for several years it has served mainly as a sleeping place for transients, knights of the road.

Gambling was reported in 1897, and absentee owners of buildings were notified to see that it was discontinued on their premises.

Tavern keepers were also given warning, though a man could go to sleep with head on the bar, or pass out under the table, knowing that "the boys" would take care of his watch and pocketbook and restore them to him when he sobered up.

Curfew bell was again put in use in 1898 warning youngsters to be off the street by 9 of the clock.

The spring of 1898 held disturbing activities for the United States when the battleship "Maine" was blown up in Havana harbor. When President McKinley issued his first call for 125,000 men, a company was organized in Greenview with J. J. (Jake) Henry as captain. Those who went from here were Walter Montgomery, Cassius Propst, Gilbert (Bert) Woodruff and Joseph R. Montgomery.

Scores of soldiers from all over the country died in camps from malaria and unsanitary food. A storm of protest and criticism brought about a reform in army rations and medical care. After peace was declared the Spanish War Veterans and Volunteers were organized into a company called "Home Guards."

Greenview citizens were electrified by the sight of one of those "horseless carriages" which came through town. The whole family tried to get to the front door to see it go by. I being crowded behind the ironing board, tried to crawl under it, but it had a thousand legs. When I emerged, the car was gone. Then everybody got cars. We even got one.

Captain Robert Hornback, veteran of the Civil War, passed away in 1899. He had spent his entire life upon the old homestead, where his son Elmer now resides. This home of culture and refinement sent forth sons and daughters well qualified to assist in the activities of the community.

In 1899 I. S. Ennis bought the Adam Hartman undertaking business, and moved to Greenview. The Hartman building was soon sold to Mr. Lucht, of Petersburg, and Mr. Ennis bought the

stock of hardware owned by Claude Petrie and moved into the Petrie building.

Mr. Adam Hartman moved to Petersburg and later to Sheridan, in Missouri, where he died suddenly and mysteriously soon after.

Jeff Ennis entered into the undertaking business, and later Mr. Charles Derry, also, and the firm erected a warehouse on Adams Street, the present home of the business. Jeff Ennis sold his interest and moved to Weldon.

Ennis and Derry moved their business to Adams Street and put in a large stock of furniture and later Charles Derry went on the road as salesman for undertakers supplies, but retaining his interest in the business.

Addison Derry came to Greenview, also, and engaged in the business of buying and shipping poultry and eggs. He covered a large territory with a truck, and was soon shipping poultry to the eastern markets. His place on Adams Street was a scene of much activity and feathers during the Thanksgiving and Christmas rush of orders.

The last of the wooden sidewalks were laid in 1899. These walks required about \$500.00 per year to be kept in repair, and lasted about eleven years.

Almost every house was enclosed in a neat fence, and owners of homes who neglected to put up fences were considered very unenterprising.

Hatches Opera House block was destroyed by fire in 1900. This building had housed Gordonier Bros. general merchandise store and Dr. L. E. Blane dental offices on the second floor.

John P. Blane then purchased the brick building next door east, and Dr. Blane's offices were established there, also the barber shop of A. J. (Dick) Propst.

A list of the business enterprises at that time included Doctors Emma Flager and A. N. Ovens, osteopaths, who had an office over Wernsing's store; Hatch, Jones and Bergen, dry goods, shoes and groceries; S. N. Alkire, dry goods and shoes; E. D. Taylor and Son, groceries; George Reed, groceries; Tripp Brothers, hardware and lumber; E. H. Bigelow, grain merchant; E. G. Spear, livery and feed stable; William (Chili Bill) Woodruff, chili parlor.

Much live stock was shipped from here at that time—E. E. Claypool, horses; John Ridge, cattle; T. C. Pond, cattle and hogs; H. H. Marbold, cattle and hogs; H. J. Marbold, cattle; W. R. Grunsley, cattle, and E. Swiney, sheep—this was the report of

one week's shipping. The stockyards in the north part of town were beginning to create quite an atmosphere.

Another severe drouth occurred in 1901, streams and wells drying up. In fear of a fire, a thirty-foot bored well was sunk at the southwest corner of the square, and a fire bell mounted on a pole, to spread the alarm.

The postal savings bank was instituted here in 1901, G. C. Roberts being postmaster at that time. His salary was \$900.00 per year, and the postoffice occupied the front room of Robert's Harness Shop. This building is now the property of Oscar Schoeneweiss, who has a radio and electric shop.

The point of interest in the village election in 1902 was the license question, saloons being voted out by a small majority.

Rural mail service from the Greenview office was begun in 1902, on September 1, William Calloway, veteran, being the first rural carrier. He was followed by Timothy Hughes, who resigned in 1904, and George Busch received the appointment.

At one time there were five carriers at the same time, Merritt Williams, Richard Robinson, Gail Robinson, George Busch and Andrew Kincaid. Other rural carriers have been Ernest Sowers, Jack Barnett, Harold Spear, Chandler Cleaveland, and now the routes have been consolidated, and with good roads and automobiles, only two carriers are necessary to carry the mail, Park Horn and Claude Beauchamp. Merritt Williams served more than twenty-five years, retiring a short time ago on a pension.

Concrete walks were laid in the business district and more maple trees were set out in the park.

The Farmer's Grain Company was organized in 1904, with W. P. Montgomery as president and J. J. (Jake) Henry, manager.

Chapter 15

Cemetery

In 1904, a gift of eight acres of ground for a cemetery was received by the village from H. H. Marbold, adjoining the village on the west. A beautiful memorial gate was erected at the entrance, in honor of Mr. Marbold's wife, Margaret Hackman Marbold. He also had the frame part of the old Wilkinson Hotel moved to lots near the entrance to the cemetery, and made into a comfortable dwelling for a house for the sexton, Mr. Thomas Rowe, who has beautified the place with trees, shrubbery, flowers and some quite wonderful roses.

Edward Fahey, Greenview farmer, was elected sheriff of Menard County and moved to Petersburg in 1904, A. H. Cleaveland bought an interest in the Bracken Electric Light Company, and Merritt Williams bought the first automobile to make a permanent stay in Greenview. This auto so frightened the farmers' horses that someone suggested to Mr. Williams that he had better resign from his office, but it was not long until all the farmers were driving autos too, and motorized farming machinery, besides.

Mr. Tobe Deal, of Sweetwater, was associated with H. H. Marbold in the cattle business for many years before he began to clerk in the Marbold Bank in 1906. He moved his family here in 1908, and when the new bank building was erected, he became custodian of the building at his own request. His duties included the care and display of the U. S. flag on all proper occasions, and he was usually the first man on Engle Street to put the flag out when occasions arose.

After he retired from active business life, Mr. Deal fell and broke his leg, but recovered, and lived for several years afterwards. Mrs. Walter Hornback and Mrs. Forest Hatch are his daughters, living in Greenview.

In May, 1907, the Greenview Coal Company was organized with a capital stock of \$20,000.00. The subscription committee of this company was composed of G. C. Roberts, John H. Stone, Henry Tripp and Alfred Lundberg. There were fifty-two stockholders and on August 26, 1907, the capital stock was increased to \$40,000.00.

Greenview Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, was instituted in the village with twenty charter members in 1907. The meeting was called to order by J. H. Stone, Worthy Master of Greenview Lodge 653, A. F. and A. M. Charter members were R. S. Robinson, Alice Robinson, Elizabeth Rowe, Ida Alkire, Mary Brunsman, Lucy Hamil, Clara Deatheredge, Belle McKee, Frankie M. Stone, Anna Ennis, Marian Petrie, Emma Eldredge, E. P. Hornback, Hazel Alkire, Isabelle E. Burns, Hallie Alkire, Edna Brunsman, Edna Hornback, Mollie Hill and Margaretta Rowe.

On June 20, 1907, Petersburg Chapter installed the officers of the new Chapter (under dispensation). The Chapter came under charter October 16, 1907. Miss Mary Van Landingham is worthy matron as of March, 1940, and there are about one hundred members. (105)

Dick Cleaveland was operating a blacksmith shop on the north side of the square, and Edward Hayden was operating the old Andrew Pierson shop on Jefferson Street. It was at this place that Eugene (Jean) Huffman apprenticed himself to learn the trade.

Alvin Cleaveland became the proprietor of the shop on the north side in 1907, and later Edward Hayden took over its management, Jean continuing in his employ, but embarking in business for himself in 1912.

Jean Huffman is an expert cabinet maker and violin maker, and plays the violin. He is also a poet, his verses dealing mostly with the problems of plain everyday living, and they breathe an air of tolerance from the frailties of human nature, and betray a gentle and introspective disposition. In a moment of raillery Jean penned the following lines, entitled,

“THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH”

Under the wide and open sky
The village smithy stands;
No spreading chestnut tree is nigh,
No chestnuts seem to be on hand,
Except the smith himself, who tries
With slowly timed and feeble licks,
To make a piece for that which lies
Upon the floor, for him to fix.
Tho' once a mighty man, alack,
He now is but a withered wreck
With rheumatism in his back,
And wrinkles in his scrawny neck.

Time was, when people far and near,
Within, and all about the town,
From early morn 'til night could hear
His mighty sledge come smashing down;
But years of toil have slowed his gait;
No more he pounds the iron with ease;
And when he swings his sledge of late
They mostly hear him puff and wheeze,
The sweat that once upon his brow,
By which he earned his daily bread
Has disappeared, and slobbers now
Just dribble down his chin instead.
His battered tools are all worn out,
And scattered widely here and there
Upon the floor, and all about
His dusty shop, most everywhere.
On many jobs his fee is small,
E'en less than what his time is worth,
But friends, to him, are, after all,
Worth more than any job on earth.
His patient wife has long since learned
To skimp and save each tiny crust,
Those things for which she long has yearned,
She does without, because she must.
The holes which in his working pants
Are burned by red hot sparks of fire,
She patches, when she has the chance,
To save expense on his attire.
Some items on his book account,
Have been so long upon the page
He scarce can figure the amount,
So badly are they dimmed by age,
But still he toils and struggles on,
No other way he knows in life;
He hopes that when he's dead and gone
They'll get ashamed, and pay his wife."

Mr. Eph Propst moved to town, buying the Wright and Littlefield hardware store, and in 1908 he moved the old frame building from the lots and erected the Propst Opera House, of brick. He used the first floor for his hardware, and Edward Jackson opened a watch and clock repair shop in the front window.

Mr. H. H. Marbold erected his new bank building in 1908 also, of brick, marble, tile and bronze, an unusually fine building for so small a town, and a fitting memorial to Mr. Marbold's life of sound business acumen and square dealing.

A firm, Walter Rogers and Henry Pond, purchased the Greenview Leader in 1909, changing the name to "Greenview Review," and Mr. Pond began writing his column entitled "Lamped in the Limelight," a very interesting addition to the paper, a witty comment on current events, some good-natured sarcasm, and always, tender sympathy for the unfortunate.

Harper Gault says—"I expect the small town newspaper might be called the town's conscience, or maybe its soul. It laughs with its town, and cries with it. It mourns with the adversities of its citizens and eulogizes departed citizens. It pleads for the needy and shames those who would desecrate its sacred shrines. In fact the small town newspaper gets close to its customers."

Mr. Charles Stone purchased the interest of John Stone in the drug store in 1909, becoming sole proprietor.

In 1910 Bracken and Cleaveland began using current from Abbot Brothers Petersburg electric plant for their circuit. Other items of interest: Edgar Page laid \$4,500.00 of concrete walks, one-half of which cost was paid by the village; the restaurant operated by Charles Montgomery in the Pond building was burned out.

Chapter 16

Business

The population of Greenview in 1910 was 1200 souls. Local option was being discussed, and considerable effort was made to close the saloons. One of the ministers, Rev. Johnson, of the Swedish church, in making a talk, compared the temperance movement to a farmer who had caught a calf by the tail and it was about to run away with him. Someone told him to "Let go," but he said—"No, I may not be able to stop the calf, but I can slow him up any way."

We had two or more of most every kind of business represented and trade was brisk. Meat markets, lumber yards, carpenter shops, hardwares, jewelry stores, grain elevators, barber shops, blacksmith shops, one drug store, one electric light plant, one hotel, one newspaper, one greenhouse, one photograph studio, and three dry goods stores, five groceries, four churches with four resident pastors, a coal mine, a railroad, a beautiful park, four doctors, an undertaker and a cemetery, thus all of our earthly as well as our spiritual needs were cared for.

Downey Brothers made Greenview a gift of a new iron pump which was installed in the old town well at the northwest corner of the square, putting it back into use. They had purchased the Peter Nelson stock of hardware and also handled farming implements.

The older generations of Downeys came from Ireland in 1860 to a farm near Petersburg, where the children grew up. Miss Eve Godbey, granddaughter of two sets of our earliest pioneers, was married to John Downey, and they have made their home on part of the original Godbey land. Their family of young folks have all gone pioneering for themselves in successful business activities in far and near parts of the country.

A unique character, Reuben Fields, a natural phenomenal quick calculator, used to visit Greenview occasionally. He could instantly tell the answer to any mathematical problem as soon as it was read to him, and the early merchants used to get him to help in their invoicing. He would not take any pay for his services, fearing that his gift would be taken from him if he used it for gain, and he died an object of charity, in the poor house in Jackson County, Missouri.

On March 11 Mr. James Bracken and Miss Cordelia Fisher were married, the bride being the sister of the wife of Mr. Bracken's son Ellis. They enjoyed the efforts of their friends to figure out all the "in-law" relationships involved in their marriage.

G. W. Hatch, always at the front in promising business enterprises, opened the first garage in Greenview, in 1911, the firm name being "G. W. Hatch and Sons."

Twenty-four veterans of the Civil War were able to attend the memorial services held at the Methodist Church that year.

B. F. Marbold bought the Petersburg telephone franchise in 1911, and the old one, granted in 1905, was annulled.

Dr. and Mrs. Van Wormer came to Greenview in 1911 in May, and the doctor opened his office on the second floor of the Blane building.

Miss Lillian Showalter was engaged as superintendent of schools in 1911, the first woman to hold that position in the village.

Homer J. Tice secured the passage of his automobile license bill in 1911, which bill secured about \$500,000.00 for road improvement.

W. A. Ackerman of Mason City, in charge of the Propst Opera House, brought the first moving picture shows to Greenview, though several nearby towns had been enjoying "nickelodeons" for some time.

John H. Stone and Miss Bettie Tripp were married in 1912, this wedding uniting two of Greenview's most popular citizens.

A petition was granted, which asked for a vote on the saloon question and saloons were voted out by a majority of 83 votes. Also, that year, 1912, the citizens voted down a proposition to erect a community high school, 167 to 79.

Dr. W. T. Bowman and family moved to Greenview in December, 1912, and the doctor opened his office in the Hurst building on the southeast corner of the square, which he occupied for several years. After a serious illness, Dr. Bowman moved his office to his residence on Adams Street where he continues to practice, having entirely recovered his health.

The Greenview Electric Light and Power Company, composed of J. A. Bracken, A. H. Cleaveland and Dr. L. E. Blane, built more lines in 1913 and the city water mains were extended twenty-five blocks.

The First State Bank building was erected in 1913, officers being: John H. Behrens, president; John Petrie, Evertt Tice,

Wm. Montgomery, Homer Hughes, and E. E. Claypool, directors.

Everett E. Rayburn purchased the Hatch and Sons garage in 1913, and continued in that business for 21 years, and put up a substantial building on the corner of Blane and Washington.

Greenview has had a photograph studio almost all the time since the early days. First a Mr. Chambers, then an old gentleman with long white whiskers, Mr. Tankleson; then Frank West had a gallery on wheels, after which Taylor Pitts opened his studio in the Wernsing building in 1913.

Charles E. Stone took his son, Whitten Stone, into partnership in the drug store in 1914, the firm name being changed to "Charles Stone and Son."

The new school building was erected in 1914, and another coal shaft was being projected on the Lewis Page farm east of the village.

The European War came close to America when on May 7, 1915 the liner Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk.

Mr. H. H. Marbold died on April 4, 1915, after a long illness. He had spent his entire life at farming and banking, and was a citizen who encouraged all projects which would improve the business of farming and stock raising. He probably had more tile laid in this vicinity than any other one man. Mr. Marbold was the proprietor of about 2600 acres of land near here at his demise.

On June 6, 1915, St. Mary's Church was dedicated, the Hon. Henry T. Rainey being the speaker on that occasion.

That year the East View Coal Company was a new enterprise, and M. J. McGreevy had a grocery store in the opera house building. Charles Ramsey was in charge of the cream and ice station, Robert Brewer sold groceries, Conrad Kuhn operated the Palace Bakery on the north side of the square, L. L. Lewis did roofing and tin work and Dr. G. M. White had opened a dental office here.

In 1915, Claude Petrie bought the interest of Luther Rogers in the Greenview Review and the partnership became Petrie and Pond.

B. F. Marbold sold his telephone interests to the Illinois Central Company in 1917, and Allan Hawley was appointed local manager. Miss Anna Williams was and had been for several years chief operator.

Andrew Kincaid, grandson of Andrew Kincaid, pioneer settler, has been connected with Tripp Bros. Lumber Yard for many years.

Oil was first applied to the village streets in 1917, and has proven of great benefit, keeping down dust in summer, and also helping to keep the mud from becoming so bad in winter.

Bonds were issued to install a deep well, at a cost of \$895.00 for pump and fixtures in 1917.

The salary of the postmaster was raised to \$1100.00 that year, with J. A. Matthews in that office.

Arthur Brunsman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, and osteopathic physician, opened his office here, having just graduated.

The new hard road through here was surveyed and work begun on both the north and south ends of the route.

George Stevens, for many years a prominent stock buyer and farmer here, died suddenly of heart failure in 1917. His modest and friendly disposition rendered him a favorite with all.

Chapter 17

World War

The year 1917 saw the United States drawn into the World War. In February, Germany began unrestricted submarine warfare, and the American steamer Housatonic was torpedoed and sunk. President Wilson directed the German ambassador to the United States to leave, and recalled our Ambassador Gerard, but he was detained in Berlin and the liner California was sunk with a loss of forty-five lives. The Associated Press revealed a plot to bring Mexico and Japan into alliance against the United States. The American steamer Algonquin was sunk without warning by German submarine and the American steamship Missourian was sunk in the Mediterranean.

President Wilson issued the proclamation of war with Germany on April 6 and all national and home guards were organized into militia companies. Captain Jake Henry's troop, fifty-five men, all above draft age, signed for service at once.

Greenvew was 100% patriotic. The entire community united to help in every way, buying the new "Liberty bonds" and organizing for Red Cross activities.

April 28 the Army draft bill was passed, and the first draft was soon exhausted.

On June 27, 1917, American troops reached France, and in August the second draft call was issued.

All available fruit and vegetables were canned, brown bread and other substitutes of all kinds were accepted, and many things usually considered necessary were cheerfully given up in the belief that this would aid in providing of the best for our soldiers.

The influenza broke out and soldiers in camps died like flies. There were not enough doctors or nurses to take care of the soldiers and hospital cases, to say nothing of influenza in private houses.

The Misses Pauline Marbold, Hermina Warnsing, Dorothy Derry and Minnie Johnson entered U. S. service and went to Washington, D. C.

Henry Wernsing, Greenvew business man, died in November, 1917. He ranked high among our citizens, and though of German birth, he conscientiously gave his unswerving allegiance

to the United States and did much to foster true American patriotism in this community.

A terrific blizzard occurred January 11, 1918: roads were blocked from Friday to Monday, mercury dropped from 22° above to 29° below and a large number of hogs and young stock perished.

On April 11 the postoffice was robbed. Miss Eliza Davis, the night telephone operator gave the alarm, but the burglars escaped with about \$55.00 in cash and stamps.

The first wave of influenza receded, then it broke out again worse than before, and quarantine was established. Court did not convene in October, 1918. School and church meetings were suspended, and those caring for influenza patients were compelled to wear masks.

Father Connelly, in charge of St. Mary's Church here for about ten years, volunteered and was accepted as chaplain in the U. S. Army, and was soon overseas.

Officers of the Marbold State Bank in 1918 were: B. F. Marbold, president; Henry Tripp, vice-president; Karl Brunsman, cashier; Directors, J. P. Blane, Ed C. Reed, Rinehard Oukén, H. J. Marbold, Carl Weidhuner, Edward Deucker, E. E. Godbey, Harmon Kaiser, John Hubly and B. F. Marbold.

Officers of the First State Bank in 1918 were: John H. Behrens, president; J. H. Petrie, vice-president; E. H. Tice, 2nd vice-president; J. S. Brown, cashier; John Sampson, assistant cashier; Directors, E. E. Claypool, J. S. Brown, J. A. Petrie, E. P. Hornback, Homer E. Hughes, E. H. Tice, James Edwards, W. P. Montgomery, August Gustafson, J. H. Behrens and E. H. Culver.

The wheat crop was enormous in 1918. The way freight, which did not usually run on Sunday, moved fourteen carloads of wheat out from here enroute to Chicago on Sunday, July 21, 1918.

The saloons closed in 1918, the Volstead Act becoming a law, and then began the traffic in moonshine, white mule and bootlegging in general.

A ban was placed on the use of gasoline, even for driving to church, and a very small amount of sugar and white flour might be purchased at one time. In conformity with the recommendation of the Government, to economize in all branches of business, the merchants of Greenview agreed to discontinue the delivery of all kinds of merchandise after July 4, 1918.

A community flag, containing the names of the one hundred boys from this community, was dedicated that day, and the Greenview Red Cross served dinner to all comers, free of charge, the guests of honor being such soldiers as were home on furlough prior to being sent overseas. James Darr and John Rice were sworn in as special police to help the soldiers handle the enormous crowd which came that day.

Seven aliens were photographed and finger-printed by Postmaster Matthews, in accordance with Government orders.

The East View Coal Company was incorporated in 1918, with Alfred Lundberg, Nels P. Johnson and Alfred Swenson, owners, and capital stock \$20,000.00, all owned by these gentlemen.

Earl Eldredge graduated from the School of Military Aeronautics at Austin, Texas and Don Riley and Elton Ennis were sent from camp at Detroit to the Flying Field at Rantoul, Wm. Schoeneweiss to Camp Dodge. Mrs. Emma Eldredge and Mrs. Belle Kincaid were the champion "sock knitters" of the Menard County Red Cross, receiving recognition for their efficiency from headquarters.

Many citizens were corresponding with boys at the front and letters of extreme interest received were printed in the Review and read eagerly.

Edison Darland, who had been chauffeur for E. E. Claypool, was the first boy from Menard County to be disabled in the World War, was invalided home.

Word was received from Gene Meadows, Marshall Hamil, Newt Johnson, George Allen and Roy Harn, from "Somewhere in France."

Wheatless and meatless days were observed, eggs rose to 65 cents per dozen, and sugar and flour and pork were very high.

In October cheerful news began to filter home from overseas, and after one false start, true news of the Armistice was received. Early on Monday morning, Mayor McDonald was notified by telephone of the signing of the Armistice on November 11, and he rang the church bell, thus notifying the village of the good news, and every able-bodied citizen in the community was soon on the street ready to celebrate, at about four o'clock in the morning. Guns, pistols, and anvils were fired. Everybody was happy, and their gladness needed expression, because one of the worst wars the world ever saw was ended, victoriously for us. Several big bonfires were built in the street, all business was suspended for the day, and the morning was spent getting ready for a big celebration at night. Logs, loads of wood, old lumber, everything

loose was brought in, a big pile several feet high and fifty feet long was built up by night. The afternoon was taken up with impromptu parades, and at 6:30 the big pile for the bonfire was lighted, gallons of oil being thrown on to make it roar.

The Kaiser was burned in effigy, and every noise making contrivance available was in use. It was the noisiest and happiest day Greenview had ever seen.

Services were held at the Presbyterian church, where people tried to sing but cried for joy. Prayers were offered, and short talks were made. No doubt this scene was duplicated in every town in the United States.

But lest we forget, let us look at the figures connected with the making of that war:

74 million men mobilized.

10 million men killed.

19 million men wounded.

3 million missing.

10 million disabled.

7 million prisoners.

9 million orphans.

5 million widows.

The influenza quarantine was lifted November 17, 1918, to enable people to attend church, and the churches were opened.

Mayor Charles McDonald, in a communication through the Greenview Review, advised the citizens to get down to business now, and make Greenview a better place to live in.

The American Legion was organized by H. J. Wernsing, Don Riley, Harry Ducoin, Claude Ducoin, Orville Barnett, Marshall Hamil, Marshall Spaulding, Earl Eldredge, Elton Ennis, and named in honor of a Greenview boy who was killed in service, "Lawrence Rayburn."

A beautiful memorial arch, the gift of Homer J. Tice, was erected in the park in 1920, perpetuating the names of all our soldiers of the World War.

Chapter 18

The Menard County Farm Bureau

(J. Kennedy Kincaid)

The Menard County Farm Bureau was organized in Petersburg November 15, 1918.

Greenview men serving on the first executive committee were Evertt Tice, president, and Guy Swiney, treasurer.

Mr. Homer Tice had explained the object and advantages of a county organization of farmers, as being to promote the development of the most profitable and permanent system of agriculture in the county, and the educational, social and financial welfare of its inhabitants in every legitimate and practical manner.

Mr. John H. Behrens is now president (1939) and has held that office since December, 1928. The first year there were 345 members, which number has almost doubled since that time.

Some of the outstanding activities of the Farm Bureau are: Encouragement of the use of limestone, starting and developing the 4-H Club work, cooperating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in carrying on the agricultural conservation program.

The following co-operatives have been developed: Menard County National Farm Loan Association, Menard County Farmers Supply Company, Menard Electric Co-operative, and Menard Appliance Company.

The following men from this community who were members the first year are members at the present time: John H. Behrens, George L. W. Behrens, Joe Barnett, Elmer Bradley, John H. Deverman, John Downey, Karl Deverman, J. H. Evers, August Gustafson, E. P. Hornback, Homer E. Hughes, Harold C. Hiett, Evertt Tice, C. A. Wagoner, Wm. Wohler and Carl Weidhuner.

* * * * *

W. A. Ackerman sold his moving picture business to Bud Rice, who sold out to Lawrence Shafer. He had charge of Propst Opera House for some time, then sold out to Matthew Brothers.

The opening of the hard road through Greenview in 1920, though drawing us into line with modern travel, took away something of the somnolence of earlier days. Cars go roaring by at

dangerous speed and serious accidents have happened within the precinct.

Sometimes automobiles loaded with strangers drive up around the Square, the occupants probably thinking that life in so small a place must be very narrow. But they never think, perhaps, of the faith and hopes which were built up with these little homes, planted with these beautiful trees. To its dwellers, the daily life of the small town fills a spiritual need. Comparing it with the daily life of the city dweller, we draw the conclusion that we visit our neighbors more and the hoosegow less, gossip more and drink less, go to church more, eat at home more, and raise more children than our city neighbors. Meeting in the alley to exchange bulbs or plan a union program, housewives make valuable contacts most informally. While the hard road and automobile make it easier to get to the city, they also make it easier to get away from.

Mr. and Mrs. William Samuels came to Greenview in 1921, Mr. Samuels to act as cashier, J. S. Brown having resigned.

Chapter 19

Legion Auxiliary

The American Legion Auxiliary in Greenview was organized in 1921 under a separate charter, the required number of names, eighteen, necessary for organization having been secured by Mrs. Winnie Godbey, who acted as temporary chairman. The permanent charter was granted two years later.

The American Legion Auxiliary has as its object, to assist the Legion to carry out its plans to secure justice and aid for disabled soldiers, care for their families, and serve the Legion in every possible way. Mrs. Elton Ennis, one of the charter members, was elected state president for 1927-28, and the state headquarters was moved to Greenview, being located in the Marbold Bank building. Mrs. Ennis chose as her secretary Mrs. Mildred Knowles, widow of James Knowles, veteran.

There were seventy-five charter members here, who voted unanimously to make Mrs. Ida Rayburn, Gold Star Mother, a "life member," exempt from dues.

This village has never had a more patriotic and efficient group of women joined together, and what a privilege it would be, to be eligible to join their ranks and help in so noble a cause. They go along shoulder to shoulder with the Legion, which is the most enterprising organization in the village.

Claude Petrie purchased the interest of Henry Pond in the Review in 1922, Mr. Pond going to Petersburg to engage in the practice of law. Mrs. Marian Petrie is connected with the Review, having charge of the front page, and Ralph Teeters is assistant and reporter. Claude Petrie was born in Greenview, and has spent most of his life here. Always a diligent worker, he has made the Review a paying proposition since purchasing it, and is owner of the building housing the plant, as well as farm land, and recently bought the old Petrie homestead as a residence.

Stoops and Jones bought the Owl Garage in 1922, Mr. Jones soon afterwards buying out Stoops' interest. He handles Pontiac cars and G. M. C. trucks. The Owl Garage was built several years earlier by John P. Blane and Ed Logan, the latter being placed in charge of the business.

Chapter 20

Woman's Club

The Greenview Woman's Club was organized December 2, 1922, with officers as follows: President, Mrs. Harmon Marbold; vice president, Mrs. R. C. Hiett; recording secretary, Mrs. William Samuels; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ray Hamil; treasurer, Mrs. Welby Swiney, and with twenty charter members.

The stated object of the club is to create and organize a center of thought and action for the promotion of social, literary, educational and philanthropic pursuits, and whatever relates to the best interests of the community. Their first project was to assist with the community Christmas tree in the park, with the aid of the schools in this vicinity.

A woman's club is a necessary organization in any town, for it is able to handle problems which do not come within the scope of any other group. The Greenview Woman's Club is composed of some of the brightest and best of our women, leaders in musical achievement, singers and speakers, and takes a responsible part in the activities of the County, State and District Federation.

The Greenview Woman's Club sponsored a public rest room before the garages had these accommodations. One year the club provided a two weeks' vacation camping party at Old Salem Chautauqua for girls who would not otherwise have the opportunity to attend.

The club also sponsored a summer chautauqua, planted flowers in the park, landscaped the schoolyard, helped to buy chairs for the gymnasium, helped the Park Ridge endowment fund, sponsored the "Get Out and Vote" campaign, and has always been at the front in an effort to assist anyone in time of need. One season they contributed to providing a full time health officer.

A 4th of July celebration at New Salem State Park one year was put on by the Menard County Federation of Woman's Clubs, and the Greenview club furnished its share of the entertainment.

It maintains a committee on American citizenship or allied to that work, and also a public welfare committee.

Greenview Woman's Club became federated with the state and district in 1923, and the county in 1925.

Devotional and patriotic exercises open every meeting.

A move was started in 1900 in the State Federation of Woman's Clubs to have unlimited membership in all federated clubs. The feeling was that Woman's clubs were no longer merely study clubs, but groups of women banded together for service to each other, the community and the world. And the Greenview Woman's Club, with its sixty-five members, is a valued link in the chain of federation.

At a meeting in the home of Mrs. Elton Ennis the "Thursday Club" was organized in 1922. This is a purely social organization, "500" being played instead of bridge, and the meetings are thoroughly enjoyed.

The Riley and Cook airplane was sold to R. L. Mack of Petersburg, much to the regret of embryo pilots, who received a thrill by just peeping inside the machine.

The school board sent a letter to the board of trustees reminding them of an ordinance relative to minors loitering in pool halls. The trustees in turn called the attention of the operators and owners of such places to this ordinance, and steps were taken to remedy the condition.

The Greenview Electric Light Plant was purchased in 1922 by the C. I. P. S. and this company opened an up-to-date show room and office on Engle street, with Miss Helena Tressler in charge.

On March 5, 1922, Dr. F. P. Eldredge died at his home here, aged 69 years, after a brief illness. Before locating in Greenview he had practiced medicine in Kilbourne for seven years. He was married to Miss Emma Whitney, a former Greenview teacher, and after they located here both took a leading part in all the different phases of village life. Dr. Eldredge was a heavy stockholder in the coal mining industry and an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

B. F. Marbold improved the feeding lots on the Marbold stock farm south of town by installing modern drainage and electric lighting but it still rivals the railroad stockyards in the strength and pungency of its aroma.

After many years in the firm, Charles Derry retired from the Ennis and Derry undertaking business in 1922 and Elton Ennis was taken into partnership, the firm name being changed to "Ennis and Son."

John Wayland Cogil died May 28, 1922, aged 76 years. Mr. Cogil was born on the farm five miles west of Greenview in the community earlier known as Bennetville. A part of this farm was land bought by his father from the United States government for \$1.50 per acre.

With the exception of seven years spent in Jacksonville, his working years were spent on his farm. When he retired and moved to Greenview, his son, Guy Cogil, went onto the home farm.

Earl Van Landingham came to Greenview in 1923, to engage in the auto sales business. He occupied the Meers building on the west side of the square for a time, but later moved to the Marbold Garage, where he has more show room, and has added oil and service. He also handles a large business in used cars.

Both Clarence Rogers and Ward Beauchamp were in the dray business in 1923. E. W. Blane handled pumps and windmills, and A. L. Barnett was buying and shipping poultry and eggs.

The next year, he and Mrs. Barnett opened the Barnett Hotel in the Bracken Building, which they operated for about five years, when they retired. But Mrs. Barnett's cooking was so popular that she was continually called upon to serve meals, and now, at almost seventy years of age, she has five or six regular boarders, and does her own housework. "Dee" Barnett, a cheerful and happy disposition, is well known and beloved lady of our village. Mr. Barnett died of a heart attack in 1939.

Charles Derry assumed his duties as postmaster in 1923, with Miss Esther Lundberg as his assistant.

Mr. P. J. Palmquist, jeweler, in business here since 1870, passed away August 7, 1923. He was a great lover of hunting and fishing, and loved to camp out. He built a cabin on his land near Salt Creek, where the family enjoyed entertaining their Greenview friends over weekends during hot weather.

Paul J. Palmquist has carried on the business in the same location since his father's death.

In an effort to provide more water for Greenview, a small plat of ground lying west of the railroad was purchased and a well was sunk, with water mains connected with the old mains, but the water was alkali and discolored, and never very satisfactory.

The flags purchased by the merchants of Greenview through the American Legion were unfurled for the first time in celebrating Washington's birthday in February, 1924. Thirty-eight

merchants subscribed for the flags, and eight additional emblems were presented to the village by the American Legion.

Fire destroyed the fourteen-room home of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. King at Indian Point on Dec. 5, 1925, with a fine collection of antiques and heirlooms.

A new Linotype was installed in the Review Print Shop, which was a great improvement in the business, in 1926. Since that time a power press has also been added, testifying to the prosperity of the Petrie plant.

Tonica School, set in the midst of the McAtee, Spear, Cogil, Snodgrass and Bennet farmlands, and Pancake, whose early patrons were the Godbey, Montgomery, Killion, Beauchamp and Deverman families, are both west of Greenview. Jenison School, one mile north of the village, is temporarily closed as the result of having only one pupil of school age in the district. Here the Jenison children and the families of William and George Blain, the Fenton and Bless, Brewer and Ackermans sent their children when the school district was more populous. W. John Blain and George R. Blain received the foundation of their education at Jenison, but studied and read under their father's direction until their attainments equaled those of graduates of the more advanced schools.

Chapter 21

New Coal Mine

G. W. Hatch sunk a coal shaft in 1925, one and one-half miles south of Greenview, which is known as the "Greenview Mining Company." Mr. Hatch bought the East View Coal Mine also, and closed it. The Greenview Mining Company employs men of the Greenview community, and does a large business, coal being hauled from here to many of the nearby towns, being of the best quality. This coal company is Greenview's largest enterprise.

Greenview and vicinity suffered all of the spring of 1927 from rain, the fields standing in water for weeks, making it impossible to plow.

John West, chain store operator and former Greenview resident, opened his tenth store in 1927, on Engle Street in Greenview.

On March 8, 1927, the Marbold Bank closed its doors, this action being taken after several conferences by its directors. After the completion of many details, the bank re-opened on May 18, 1927, under the name, "Greenview State Bank." H. E. Pond was appointed as trustee of the Marbold estate for the benefit of the creditors. Paul V. Deames was appointed cashier.

Mr. John McCleary died in March, 1927, aged 81 years. He came to Greenview in 1881, in the interest of coal mining, and it was through his untiring efforts that the mines of the earlier days were so successful. He was a man of sterling character, and as a citizen he was respected by all. Mrs. Margaret Meehan and Mrs. Frank Leheney are his daughters living here.

The old well in the park was re-opened with a concrete house over the engine and pump, and so the "creaking old windmill" would never creak any more.

Dr. L. E. Orr began practicing medicine in Greenview in 1927, and he and Mrs. Orr moved here in November, having purchased the James Meers residence.

Dr. Willis Beard and Earl Eldredge opened a hatchery at the Beard residence in 1927, of 2,106 egg capacity. They were very successful, and one year (1934) they hatched 3,500 turkeys for the Cimco farms.

I. S. Ennis and Roderick McClure opened an undertaking business in Petersburg in 1928, Elton Ennis continuing the management of Ennis and Son Funeral Home in Greenview. Mr. and Mrs. Ennis moved to Petersburg.

In 1928 robbers looted the C. I. P. S. show room, taking an electric range, a Kelvinator, washing machine, ironer, cleaner, fans, irons, etc., amounting in value to about \$1,200.00. Tripp Brothers and Van Landingham's business houses were also entered.

January, 1930, marked the consolidation of the two Greenview banks, under the name, "Greenview State Bank." Harry Wernsing was elected president, Ernest Tripp, vice president, Harry Matthews, cashier, John Sampson and Leonard Duikle, clerks.

The Wernsing store was burglarized that year, the thieves were caught, found guilty, and sent to Chester penitentiary.

A Caterpillar Model 15 tractor was purchased for the village for \$1,450.00 and the old tractor sold for \$20.00.

Two old friends, neighbors, and long-time citizens of Greenview passed away just one month apart, A. L. Kincaid and Charles McDonald, the auctioneer. Both had been prominent in village affairs, and both had hosts of friends.

Paul V. Deames' duties with the reorganized bank being finished, he moved with his family to Peoria, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Samuels moved to California.

Two Greenview boys, Herschell West and Gene Meadows, away back when radio was just something people talked about, began to try experiments, and for several years kept working at wireless, until they really had a set which would transmit and receive. People could scarcely believe what they heard with their own ears. One winter these two boys spent in trapping for furs, made \$300.00 and spent it all for equipment.

In 1930 Herschell West began the serious study of radio, and received a government license, now owning one of the most powerful radios allowed to amateurs.

After two very wet years, 1930 brought the worst drouth known in this section for thirty years.

Chapter 22

Christmas Pageant

The four Greenview churches united in giving a Christmas pageant at the gymnasium in 1930 on the Sunday evening preceding Christmas. Around fifty singers, in white surplices, each carrying a lighted candle, marched in from the south entrance, to the accompaniment of two pianos and two violins, singing "Old Hundred."

They were seated in a semicircle in front of the stage, where they continued singing many of the old favorite Christmas carols. Several impressive tableaux were shown on the stage, each one depicting one of the Christmas episodes—the Shepherds, Wisemen, Heralds, the Nativity and the Flight.

This wonderful entertainment was directed by Mrs. Edna Hiatt, who was assisted by committees from each of the churches. Mrs. Cleo Denton and Mrs. Jess Barnett had charge of the music, Mrs. Denton at one piano, Miss Vera Olson at the other, and Miss Jennie Godbey and Norman Olson playing violins.

The following poem is by Miss Sallie Sprouse:

"THE HOUSE WHERE THE YOUNG CHILD WAS"

Oh house in ancient Bethlehem, my heart is comforted
Because your cradling arms enshrined this Baby's lowly bed.
Oh house, what joy must have been yours, when, Magi wor-
shipping,
With royal tribute gifts you knew you had received your King.
Oh, house wherein the young Child was, Thy blessings on us rest;
Ours be the joys this Christmas tide, the Christ our Christmas
guest.

* * * * *

One night during that winter Axel Lundberg's home was entered by two robbers who then compelled him to go with them next door to the home of Albert and Molly Yelm, where they took a bag, containing \$60.00, departing without leaving a clue as to their identity.

During their long tenancy on the Tice land east of Greenview, Wm. Ulery and family lost all their household articles when their house was burned to the ground. Mr. Tice at once rebuilt

the house and neighbors gave showers for this excellent family, who are closely identified with the activities of the Christian Church and other organizations in Greenview.

In 1931 for the first time there were women's names on the roll for petit jurors drawn for circuit court in February.

On March 23, 1931, four gunmen pulled off a daylight bank robbery in Greenview, getting away with cash and securities from the Greenview State Bank. They were caught, but Rocco and Sicitoni, two of the men implicated, were discharged for lack of evidence against them, and Lucci was indicted. He gave bond and was released pending trial.

An impressive Union Easter Service was held at the gymnasium on April 5, 1931, with a large audience in attendance.

The Chicago and Alton branch of the railroad was purchased in 1931 by the B. and O. No change was made in the office here. A serious accident occurred that spring when seventeen cars were derailed four miles north of the village and a young Mexican, Miguel Alvarez, was killed.

B. C. Armeling purchased the Swedish Church and lots in 1931. F. M. Mertz operated free movies in the park sponsored by the Business Men's Association.

Mrs. Ellen Kincaid and George C. Roberts, both lifelong citizens of Greenview, were married on August 15, 1931, at the home of the bride.

Zack H. Pittman and family moved to Greenview in 1931, and bought the old Pierce place for a home, restoring it to its former neatness, and beautifying the grounds. Mr. Pittman built a blacksmith shop on Blane Street and installed modern tools, and does blacksmithing and wagon making. Mrs. Pittman is an artist in ceramics, rug making and quilting, and active in the work of the Presbyterian Church.

On August 9, 1931, Angelo Lucci, the Greenview Bank robber, who was out on bond, was shot and killed at Sherman by Tony Rock. Lucci's bondsmen were dismissed and the case closed.

The Greenview Milling and Grain Company, under management of Clyde McClintick, was organized in 1931, with offices at the Beggs and Hatch Elevator.

The American Legion replaced the old gravel walk in the park, laying a wide walk of concrete. The village board voted to allow the Legion free use of the park at all times, unanimously.

The pergola was painted, and part of the chain hitch rack was removed from the east side of the park.

Owing to shortness of funds, the board discussed the idea of economizing by turning off part of the street lights. This met with so much opposition that the plan was postponed.

Nineteen street lights were finally removed, thereby reducing the monthly cost of current to around \$101.00 but so many complaints were received about dark street corners that they were restored.

Bonds were voted for oiling the streets, and at almost every meeting repairs were voted on the pump.

The fire department members were voted double pay when called to another town on duty—\$8.00 for the chief and \$6.00 for each member.

The Marine Bank of Springfield lost its \$100,000.00 mortgage suit against B. F. Marbold and H. E. Pond, trustee.

J. J. Leheney, former express agent here for years, died from injuries received in an automobile accident August 31, 1931, and several prominent business men of the town passed away that year—Robert Rath sack, aged 83 years; Frank C. West, 68 years; Henry Tripp, 64 years; W. John Blain, 74 years, and James Meers, aged 62 years.

And on January 4, 1932, S. N. Alkire passed away, after a stroke of paralysis. Also, that year Edward E. Claypool, retired farmer, and Rainey Bless, auctioneer.

The Greenview State Bank closed its doors in January, 1932, as did the banks in neighboring towns, on account of the business depression.

Friday, June 3, a terrific bolt of lightning struck a tree close to Charles Ramsey's house, the lightning following the radio aerial wire into the house, ruining the radio and burning the lace curtains. By a miracle, Mrs. Ramsey, who usually sat by the window, was not at home.

Indignation boiled over when news of the kidnapping of the little baby of Charles Lindbergh came, and the long-drawn-out agony of those young parents was most sympathetically discussed. The story of the hunt for the child, efforts to contact the kidnapper, the "Jafsy" incident, finding of the little body and the clever wit of the man who spotted the first of the ransom money, the trial of Hauptman, put all other news into the background.

Rabbit fever flared up in 1932, and warnings were issued from the State Department of Health.

Beginning June 1, free movies were again provided by the Business Men's Association, and the board of trustees removed

about one-half of the street lights in the interest of economy, and discontinued the use of the small electric pump. The lights in the park, jail, pump house and two in the alley back of the business houses are furnished free of cost.

A steel drum for the pump was purchased and a road drag, and pay for common labor for the village was cut from 40 to 30 cents per hour.

Miss Esther Lundberg, assistant postmaster for the past eight years, took up her duties as postmaster July 1, 1932, with George C. Roberts as her assistant.

H. H. Matthews, who had been engaged in automobile and general insurance, opened an exchange office in the Marbold Bank building on September 19, 1932.

Asa Heflin opened a grocery store and meat market that year on Engle Street.

In November, Harry Aden of Petersburg was appointed to act as receiver of the Greenview State Bank.

Joseph Sprouse was elected president of the board in 1933, with Ward Beauchamp, Jess Barnett, Howard Horn and Harry Jones. All past due license fees were cancelled by the board, and the fee was reduced from \$50.00 to \$40.00 per annum, to be payable \$10.00 per quarter in advance. Also the license for selling beer was placed at \$25.00 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, \$6.25 per quarter.

A petition signed by 73 voters asking that ten of the street lights be again installed on street corners was rejected, for lack of funds.

The following gentlemen were appointed to serve on Menard County's farm loan adjustment committee: E. G. King, John H. Behrens, A. E. Hurie, Elias Walkins and William G. Greene.

Corn planting was delayed by wet weather, and the Sangamon River was the highest in seven years. Wheat prices were good—\$.96 to \$1.05.

Mrs. Cynthia Rodemer opened a dry goods store, buying the stock of goods owned by Mrs. Grace Ramsey Weaver, and adding to it.

H. J. Wernsing, Charles Ramsey, Ward Godbey, Gerald Meehan and Mrs. Marie Ennis entered upon their duties at the State House in 1933.

Rocco Siliano, one of the men implicated in the bank robbery here in 1931, was shot to death in Broadwell, in 1933.

The Henry Wernsing store sold out that year after being in business since 1883, and a firm composed of John Johnson and Cleo Denton opened a grocery store in the building.

Chapter 23

Fire

On the night of July 28, 1933, the home of Molly and Alfred Hyelm was destroyed by fire, with the entire contents, clothing, money, spectacles and false teeth. Sympathy for their loss was deep, and the village got busy, a house was built and furnished for them in a very short period of time. The old Concord Church was bought and interested friends tore down the building and it was hauled here and used for the house.

On November 1, 1933, Marshall Spaulding took up the management of West's grocery store.

Several valued citizens of this vicinity passed away in 1933—George Godbey, Joseph Downey, Homer Tripp, James Arnold and Nels Johnson.

January, 1934, was the warmest January since records have been kept, but on ground hog day six inches of snow covered the ground.

During the last few years just recorded, many deaths have been noted, but the years 1934 and 1935 were marked by an unusual number.

Cecil Blain, accounting supervisor of the C. W. in Menard County, was killed when his automobile crashed a C. C. C. truck on Route 24 on January 8; R. C. Hiett, former superintendent of schools, died January 18; C. E. Calloway, a barber here for nearly fifty years, February 16; Charles G. Derry, former business man and postmaster, June 21, 1934.

The receiver of the Greenview State Bank paid to its depositors in 1934 a 7½% dividend, the Greenview Rangers donating their dividend of \$4.11 to the Red Cross.

Dr. L. E. Orr assumed his duties as district health superintendent for Cass, Logan, and Menard Counties as a member of the Illinois State Department of Health.

On January 21, 1934, Mrs. Price Reed and Dr. W. L. Bowman were united in marriage at St. John's Hospital, where Dr. Bowman was recovering from a serious illness.

Readers of the Greenview Review for March 9, 1934, were disappointed when they failed to find their favorite column,

"Lamped in the Limelight" as usual. This valued feature was discontinued after that time.

The village board voted to authorize the C. I. P. S. to change the minimum charge on the pumping station from yearly to monthly rate; liquor license fees were raised to \$100.00 per annum, payable quarterly in advance; H. O'Brien was allowed to run three billiard tables; the contract was let for the painting of the water tower; the tank was repaired, and for the first time, women were appointed as clerks of the election—Mrs. Hazel Tripp Ulery and the Misses Vera Olson and Margie Lee McCammon.

Waldo F. Adams, of Springfield, took charge of the Greenview Cash Market that year and moved here with his family.

Heat, drouth, chinch bugs, grasshoppers and woolly worms were a combination hard to take in 1934, but Greenview got by, by the bulldog plan of hanging on and hoping for better times.

Many of the farmers were hauling water from the coal mine, as did also the threshing crews. The thermometer stood at 120 degrees in the sun during July and August at times.

The former state property tax levy, as the source of school funds, was replaced in 1934 by the state distributive fund through the proceeds of the retailers tax.

Chapter 24

Fresh Air Children

Fifteen "fresh air" children arrived from Chicago July 10, 1934, for a two weeks' outing, in charge of Miss Virginia Lenter, of the United Charities of Chicago. This project has become an annual affair.

The night softball games sponsored by the American Legion were very popular. Powerful lights made playing conditions good and large crowds gathered to see the games, root for their favorites and try to forget the heat.

The motor fuel tax fund was made available to the village in 1935. Each establishment which sold gasoline sent in to the highway department a report of gasoline sold each month, then the quota for each town was figured from that basis. Seven hundred dollars was appropriated to be used to maintain arterial streets from June 1 to December 31, 1935.

One of the highest honors came to Robert Brunsman, student at the University of Illinois, he being elected to Phi Beta Kappa, oldest of the Greek letter fraternities, to which memberships are awarded only for outstanding collegiate work.

Karl Ennenga, after eight years of illness, died at the Veterans' Hospital at Danville, Illinois, Dec. 6, 1935, aged 44 years. His wife was the former Margaret Marbold, who now lives with her mother in Petersburg.

John P. Blane, retired farmer and business man, died March 29, 1935, aged ninety years. He was a leader in the Christian Church, and was interested in all that pertained to the welfare of the community. He loved to live, and often said that he would like to live to be 100 years old.

Harvey H. Riley, retired farmer, and citizen here since 1909, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Orville Barnett, April 15, 1935. A son, Don Riley, has been supervisor for the telephone company since returning from the World War.

Charles Stone passed away on April 16, 1935, aged 71. He is greatly missed along Engle Street, where his kindly disposition made him a valued friend. His son, Whitten Stone, continues the drug business.

James O. McKee died at his home August 31, 1935, aged 76. This good man lived a life of Christian service, devoted to the

interests of his family and friends. His knowledge of the work in the Masonic order was of special value.

George W. Hatch, aged 73, died September 5, 1935, having been engaged in business in Greenview from the time he finished his studies until his death. He helped to organize the first coal company here and at the time of his death was president of the Greenview Mining Company, organized by himself, ownership of which passed to his family.

Homer J. Tice, another outstanding figure in Greenview, died October 11, 1935. He was well and favorably known all over the state for his work as a legislator, but his greatest value to this community was his generosity with his time and talent in helping forward any project for the advancement of the welfare of the neighborhood, always taking a full load of responsibility himself, and encouraging others to do so.

Dick Cramer opened the Cramer Implement Company for business in Greenview in March, 1935. He met a tragic death in an automobile accident on November 1, 1935, since which time the business has been conducted as a partnership between Mrs. Marie Cramer, Elmer Cramer and H. J. Cramer. They carry an impressive stock of farm machinery and also handle the Allis-Chalmers cars.

In 1935, the board of trustees requested the state highway department to establish a speed limit for cars passing through the corporate limits of the village, and the fire marshal was requested to inspect several buildings classed as fire hazards. Drivers of tractors were directed to use the alleys instead of the oiled streets.

At an election held August 3, 1936, the voters of the precinct again rejected a proposition to establish a community high school here.

For a good many years Frank Taylor and his son, Hank, supplied the citizens here with ice, and since Mr. Taylor's death Hank has gone on with the business. He now hauls his daily supply by truck from the ice plant at Mason City.

Mr. Ted Miller established himself in Greenview in the general trucking business, and moved here with his wife in 1935.

In January, 1936, the roads were blocked by a blizzard on the 18th. Mail carriers were snow bound, and all trains behind schedule.

At a special meeting of the board in February, H. E. Pond was present and took part in the discussion of a proposition of

trying to obtain a good loan under W. P. A. to improve the water works system. No decision was reached.

Mr. and Mrs. David Coultas came here in 1936 and located on the old Trenkle farm, and at once fitted into our community life. Mrs. Coultas, a former school teacher, is well qualified to take a leading part in church and social affairs.

It was unanimously voted by the board of trustees to raise the liquor and beer license fees to \$100.00 per quarter.

The postoffice, which had been in the Roberts building for thirty years, was transferred to the First State Bank building.

The C. I. P. S. erected a new steel and concrete substation at the east side of the village, near the Owl Garage.

A tragic death occurred here on March 3, 1936, when Louis Wilhelm passed away from the effects of being kicked by one of his horses. He was a young man of exemplary life, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilhelm.

Sunday, April 26, 1936, dedication services were held at the remodeled St. John's Evangelical Church, a dinner was served in the new dining room, and services were held in the afternoon also.

On July 1, 1936, the W. P. A. work room was opened in the Hamil Building, with Mrs. Grace Weaver in charge. She taught sewing and home hygiene.

John James opened his pump and repair shop in October, 1936, and is kept busy a part of the time repairing the water mains, besides his plumbing business.

J. L. Wilson, of Rollo, Kansas, opened a harness shop here in 1936, and was doing well, when in 1939 he suddenly dropped dead upon the street of heart failure.

During the second week of January, 1937, this village was plunged into darkness by a sleet storm, which broke the wires. Lamps and tallow candles were resurrected and put into use.

Dr. L. E. Orr disposed of his office equipment and supplies to Dr. L. G. Hill, who moved here from Rochester, March 1. Dr. Walsh was sent here to take Dr. Orr's place as district health superintendent, and Dr. Orr moved to Springfield where his office was located.

Edward A. Propst, last survivor of the Civil War veterans in this place, died at his home February 5, 1937, aged 90 years.

In March, 1937, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Eldredge moved from their farm to Greenvew, having purchased the most desirable location in town, the original G. W. Hatch, Sr., property. The Beard and Eldredge Hatchery Company purchased the brick

warehouse on Adams Street and moved their business to that place. It has grown to a 50,000 egg capacity, and they have put in the Wayne feeds and the Pfister hybrid seed corn, also.

Carl A. Miller of Chicago, a former Greenview boy, purchased the stone residence and 47 acres adjoining it which was formerly the home of Mrs. Anna Wernsing. This twenty room house was built at a cost of \$37,500.00 in 1902, by her father, H. H. Marbold, and presented to her, furnished.

Miss Louise Calloway opened her beauty shop in Palmquist's store building in May, the first beauty shop in Greenview.

Albert and Alfred Alkire, retired building contractors, twins, passed away within sixteen days of each other in March, 1937. They had been inseparable, all their lives.

Robert Bless, a farmer on Marbold land near Greenview for a great many years, passed away at the age of 71 years.

June 2, a rainstorm, accompanied by a high wind, lasting but a few moments, caused a number of large trees to be uprooted and electric and telephone service was interrupted.

J. B. Taylor bought the building and lots known as the Tressler shop and remodeled it into a garage and repair shop. It is called the "West Side Garage."

Upon request of H. H. Matthews the Schirding Bank of Petersburg was designated as depository for the village funds.

The local Masonic Lodge purchased the Henry Wernsing building from the receiver of the Greenview State Bank in 1937 for \$4,000.00. This structure was erected by H. H. Marbold at a cost of \$12,000.00 in 1877.

Chapter 25

Home Bureau

The Menard-Cass County Home Bureau was organized March 19, 1937, and at the first meeting of the Greenview Unit on May 1, Mrs. Orville Barnett was elected chairman, Mrs. Earl Eldredge, vice chairman, and Mrs. Harry Jones, secretary-treasurer.

This is a professional organization for home makers financed by membership fees, appropriations from county supervisors, state appropriations through co-operation of the State Department of Agriculture, and federal funds through co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture. Its aim is "to have every home economically sound, mechanically convenient, morally wholesome, mentally stimulating, artistically satisfying, spiritually inspiring, and founded upon mutual affection and respect."—Juliet Lila Bane.

The members take a deep interest in the meetings and Greenview is first in attendance and participation in the programs.

The Greenview Business Men's Association entered into an agreement to present a cash gift to the person holding the lucky ticket on every Saturday evening. The object of this arrangement is to attract people to Greenview to do their trading, and this does bring a large number of people here on Saturday evenings. The streets assume an almost metropolitan air of business, friendliness and prosperity and it is a pleasure to go downtown on Saturday nights to meet and visit with friends, visit the ice cream parlor, look in at Rodemer's, buy the Sunday dinner and "pass the time o' day."

Another rainfall which reached the proportions of a cloudburst, came on July 12. Fences were washed away and wheat shocks strewn over fields and highways.

The tenants on the Warnsing land around Greenview have been there for years. Joe Barnett and Don Waldron where they are since about 1910, and Joe Wagoner about fifteen years and Merle Dennis about twelve years, so we are led to believe that this must be a case of ideal landlords and ideal tenants.

When George Warnsing and Miss Kittie Nance were married and came here to live, Mrs. Warnsing was a valuable help in the activities of the place. She immediately identified herself with the church, and was so efficient and so charming that everyone

loves her. Though they have lived in Petersburg now for a long time, they still seem like home folks.

Another of Petersburg's favorite daughters came to us when Miss Jube Miller and Harmon Marbold were married. "Miss Jube" was already a well beloved teacher in the Greenview school, and fitted into life here at once. They lived in the brick house now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Elliot and family. The Marbold children were all born here and grew up and went to school and graduated, and later Margaret became one of our teachers, too. Their hospitable home has been the scene of many happy meetings for their friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliot moved to the Harry Wernsing farm in March, 1937, and have been a welcome addition to our community. They entered into our church and social doings immediately, Mrs. Elliot being an invaluable aid in the work of the Loyal Daughters of the Christian Church.

A. S. Ducoin, aged business man of Greenview, died Aug. 11, 1938, aged 85 years, and Elijah Swiney, another old time resident here, died at the Guy Swiney home, aged 86 years.

The Cleaveland family celebrated their 100th anniversary on Sept. 18, 1938, at the Rowe residence.

Greenview is friendly, jealous, humorous, mean, generous, natural; in fact, human nature is human nature wherever it is met. Intimacy can scarcely be avoided. We talk about our friends, we have squabbles in the church, the "younger generation" is probably as wild as we were, but no wilder. But no one will deny that Greenview has a genial and brotherly side. The merchants and professional men call each other by their first names, and know each other intimately. They like to go on fishing trips together, or to cook supper down on the river. This village is renowned for its loyalty and good fellowship among its business men. Men who have left here to engage in business elsewhere feel a real homesickness for the old town.

We are dependent upon our own efforts for most of our entertainment—church affairs, club meetings, band and choir practice, contribute to our social life, fostering a warm feeling of belonging. And in case of sickness in the family, we can depend upon our neighbors coming in to help us to the very best of their ability, and to the last sad rites when necessary.

The year 1938 opened in Greenview with the burning of the Farmers Elevator, building and contents.

The community was profoundly shocked by the sudden death of Billy Meehan on January 29, 1938. He was apparently in good

health, and the favorite athletic hero of Greenview. Billy was a young man of splendid Christian character and his passing is another of those things we may not now understand.

The receiver of the Greenview State Bank paid another dividend in February, making a total of 55% paid on deposits to that date.

Under the motor fuel tax law, \$1,200.00 was the quota allotted to the village for 1938.

The tax levy presented by the board was voted upon favorably; the board took out \$5,000.00 tornado insurance on the water tower; the standpipe under the tower was covered with a galvanized corrugated jacket of sheet iron packed with sawdust to prevent freezing; and a few trees were moved from the street; also, several trees which were dying were removed from the park.

Chapter 26

News Items

Harmon J. Marbold died February 27, 1938, aged 72. He was a stock raiser and feeder, and a great lover of horses, for several years having a string of trotting horses following the racing circuit. His stable was headed by Grand Baron, with a record of 2:12 $\frac{3}{4}$. When on a tour through the east, Mr. Marbold was offered \$12,000.00 for the horse if he finished the race he was in. The horse dropped dead during the next heat, his death due to heart failure.

Clyde McClintock purchased from the C. I. P. S. the tract of land adjoining his grain office in 1938.

W. F. Allison and Son, grain dealers of Mason City, erected a new elevator upon the site of the one which burned, and Paul Allison and family moved to Greenview to have charge of it.

Claude Hatch, prominent business man and part owner of the Greenview Mining Company, passed away on July 30, 1938, aged 54 years. He had purchased the Asa Heflin Grocery and Meat Market, installing Mr. Melvin Gard as manager, and at Mr. Hatch's death, the store passed into Mr. Gard's possession.

Florence H. Wahlbrink, prominent farmer of this place, passed away August 7, 1938, aged 55 years, after a long illness.

Mrs. Cynthia Rodemer made extensive improvements on her store building (the former Meers building). Living quarters and modern improvements were installed.

The Rotary Club was organized in Greenview in 1938, with eighteen charter members and the following officers: H. H. Matthews, president; Harry F. Jones, vice president; W. F. Nichols, secretary, and Ernest Tripp, treasurer.

Andrew Fitzgerald was awarded the contract for hauling the mail to and from the depot in June, 1938.

Mrs. Nina Allen bought Paul Kincaid's Restaurant that year and Albert Pisoni also bought the cafe business he had been operating for several months.

Ward Ella Ennis opened a beauty shop in the Ennis Building, this being the third such enterprise to open in Greenview.

August W. Schoeneweiss, former business man here, died March 1, 1938. He had come to Illinois from Germany when a small boy and spent a great part of his life farming. He has two

sons in business in Greenview, William, in the insurance business, a World War veteran, and Oscar, who is operating a radio and electric shop.

Dr. Charles Hamil was guest of honor at a meeting of the Rotary Club in 1938, he having been practicing medicine here fifty-six years before, and at eighty-six years of age is still practicing and in fairly good health.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Wagoner celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on Sept. 5, 1938. They were married at the bride's home, the S. D. Killion farm, now the residence of John Deverman. They lived in that vicinity until after Helen was born, then moved to their present home, where the children attended school at Pleasant Hill.

Rev. Ernest Parrish, who preached at the First Presbyterian Church here for eight years, helped his congregation at the Sangamon Valley Presbyterian Church to celebrate their ninetieth anniversary on October 20, 1938.

In February, 1939, Gard's Grocery Store was ruined by fire, and Tripp Brothers on the south and Petrie's Print Shop on the north were somewhat damaged by water and smoke, which the insurance firm of William Schoeneweiss saw adjusted at once.

The Greenview State Bank building was sold to Dr. T. G. Hill on January 21.

Albert Pisoni installed an ice cream mixer in his cafe, which brings to mind the old days, when ice cream for the church sociable or for home consumption would have been made at home with some small boy turning the freezer, in hopes of being allowed to lick the dasher afterwards.

Mr. Pisoni also bought Gard's Bowling Alley, placing C. M. Tregoning in charge of that popular amusement center.

Wm. L. Miller passed away on February 12, 1939, aged 89 years. Mr. John Schurmann died on February 18, 1939, after many months of illness. Mr. Schurmann having been born on February 29, never had the privilege of celebrating his birthday as much as most people, only about 18 times in his whole life, being 74.

B. F. Marbold, former resident, banker and landowner of this community, died at St. John's Hospital March 9, aged 61 years. He was head of the Marbold Bank here, and when the bank closed in 1927, he moved with his family to Springfield. Surviving are his wife and the following children: Benita Frances, Anita Rose, Henry Herman, Benj. Franklin, Jr., Dorothy Louise and Doris Elizabeth.

At the city election April 18, the following gentlemen were elected to serve on the board of trustees for four years: Waldo F. Adams, Jess Berry, Tuey Johnson, Melvin F. Gard, and Ray Hamil, magistrate.

While hunting on Salt Creek, Henry Bradley shot a large bird which he supposed to be a hawk, but which was identified as a golden eagle. It measured seven feet seven inches from tip to tip, and weighed seventeen pounds. This bird was placed in Gard's Bowling Alley, after having been mounted at Mr. Gard's expense.

Mrs. Anna Wernsing passed away April 29, 1939, aged 77 years, after a life spent in doing good. She was in a position to be able to help financially in the church and other organizations, and her generosity was never failing. Her greatest characteristic was her love for her family and her friends.

An election was held in April to decide the question: "Shall the village levy an additional tax of twenty and eight-tenths cents on each one hundred dollars assessed valuation, for general purposes, for a period of five years beginning in 1939, said tax to be in addition to all other village taxes levied during said period?"

The proposition carried by a vote of 179 to 75, 204 votes in all being cast.

A squadron of "Sons of American Legion" was organized here in May, 1939, with officers as follows: Captain, Edgar Eldredge; first lieutenant, John Boske; second lieutenant, Kenneth Stone; adjutant, Irving Beard; finance officer, Robert Beauchamp; sergeant-at-arms, Ellis Evans; chaplain, Robert Spaulding; historian, Donald Montgomery.

At a county Legionnaire meeting, Homer P. Hardin was elected to be county commander.

Miss Mary Rath sack received her "master of arts" degree in June, being one of five student graduates recently initiated by Eta Sigma Pi, the national classics honorary fraternity.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Robert H. Brunsman and Mrs. W. R. Floyd, a Girl Scout troop was organized, sponsored by the Greenview Woman's Club.

A community high school district was created at Middletown, and though that village is in Logan County, most of the school territory is in Menard.

Mrs. Bettie Stone's brick store building having been rebuilt after the fire, the grocery of Melvin F. Gard was re-opened, to be known as the Gard Clover Farm Store.

The George C. Roberts home was sold to settle up the estate, and was purchased by his daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Ridge, for \$1,750.00. Just a few years earlier Mr. Roberts paid over \$5,000.00 for the place, which is a desirable property.

About 40 men worked at detasseling hybrid seed corn on the Leo Claypool farm under the supervision of Charles De Hart, the corn standing fourteen feet high.

Harold C. Hiatt, John H. Deverman and Andrew Hurie were appointed as a committee to assist in carrying out the F. S. A. Tenant Purchase Project. This provides for a 40 year, three per cent loan on farms for the purchase of land.

George R. Blain, aged 79, Mrs. Anna Wernsing, aged 77, Fred Denton Hornback, and J. Albert Johnson, all passed away in 1939 early in the year, and Dr. Loren E. Orr, a well known physician and former resident here, passed away of a heart ailment at his home in Springfield, September 9, 1939.

Changes in the local telephone office became effective on Sept. 1. Miss Anna Williams, in the company employ for 23 years, was transferred to Williamsville, and Miss Maxine Hodgens assumed the duties of the head officer, she having been in employment there for the past eight years, and Don Riley is supervisor.

Budd Barnett, who had been operating a meat market in Peoria, purchased the grocery and meat market formerly owned by Jess Barnett, and took possession in September.

Mrs. Forrest Hatch purchased the First State Bank building in 1939. This houses the postoffice, and also the Duchess Beauty Parlor operated by Miss Carol Stevens.

Fred Barnett, Robert Howell, Pat O'Brien, Glenn Williams and Robert West left Greenview in a Model T Ford in August, and visited thirteen states, traveling 3,600 miles. They climbed snow-capped mountains, visited the Mormon temple, and Indian reservations in different states, and all arrived safely home again.

In accordance with President Roosevelt's plan of advancing the holiday, the Governor proclaimed November 23 as Thanksgiving day in 1939.

Mayor Sprouse announced a ban upon all forms of gambling in the village, to become effective at once.

Edward S. Rayburn passed away Nov. 17, 1939, aged 77.

The library was re-opened in October, in charge of Mrs. Grace Weaver, in the west room of the Hamil Building. This is a W. P. A. project.

Mrs. Catherine Jennie Pond celebrated her 93rd birthday anniversary on Sunday, December 3, at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Clyde McClintock. She passed away on January 9, 1940.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Schmidt purchased from C. H. Peters of Springfield the north portion of the Propst Opera House block, into which they moved their cafe.

Mayor Sprouse notified all tavern owners that their places of business must be closed on Sunday, on penalty of having their license revoked.

Hershel West, after spending a month in studying at the United States Naval Radio Division, San Diego, was sent to the Hawaiian Islands on duty.

Union Good Friday 1940 services were held in the Christian Church on Friday afternoon, and were well attended, business houses being closed. Services were conducted by Revs. Floyd, Beehler and Hayes, and music by the church choirs, besides special group and solo numbers.

Chapter 27

Resume

To sum it all up, the railroad was the greatest boon that ever came to the village; in fact, the village was created to get the railroad. But it has passed through some trying times. Thousands and thousands of carloads of cattle and grain have been shipped out from here, but now the big transportation trucks have taken away much business which should be confined to the railroad tracks. The gentlemen in charge of the business here have seemed to regard their job and their relation to the village as a sacred trust. The last three operators here have been local citizens, Mr. J. A. Brooks, retired, and J. J. Leheney and Frank Leheney, the latter of whom literally grew up in the business. Mr. Ernest Ratliff, section foreman, retires this year.

Ernest Tripp has been in business longer than anyone else in Greenview, at the same location where his father started. He owns considerable land in Greenview Precinct, and during the depression his calm conservative business methods and sound judgment did much toward stabilizing conditions here.

Greenview's youngest business men are the proprietors of the daily paper routes, Kenneth Spear and Charles Johnson, who handle the State Register, and Junior Cramer and Robert Gaddie, the State Journal, and Buddy Godbey and Betty Grimsley, the Peoria papers.

The present group of men who are in business here are interested in the welfare of the town, which has been in existence now for the span of a good long lifetime, 83 years. We are well represented in the outside world by former boys and girls, whose careers are followed with interest, and to whom we point with pride.

Looking backward a few years, it seems that all the great inventions that go to make life more pleasant came to perfection at about the same time, after years of costly experiment. The automobile, electric lights, radio, movies, washers, ironers, refrigerators, and even electric razors and permanent wavers help us efficiently. But about the time we said farewell forever to red flannel underwear and bustles, corsets and crinoline, behold they are now the latest style, so we may be mistaken also about that old saying that you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's

ear. Women's clothes are being made of test tube taffeta and cellulose, which emerges from vats filled with everything from corncocks to carrot tops, the latest thing being silk stockings made of coal. Times are changing, too. Homecomings and family reunions are taking the place of the old-fashioned 4th of July celebrations, and an invisible forest of "family trees" is springing up.

Greenview has passed through fires, floods, and sleet storms which left scars, but did not dismay the citizens for long, for they tighten their belts and work together to replant and rebuild.

But when the business panic came, followed so closely by two extremely wet seasons, then by several years of unheard of heat and drouth, bugs and worms, we began to feel the strain.

The mental anguish and bewilderment brought on by the panic caused real and bitter trouble in many cases. An appalling number of splendid men and women have passed away in the last ten years, and we sadly miss their familiar faces and kind voices.

But now a deeper feeling of co-operation seems to be growing up between the different church denominations—a feeling that we are like children all of one family, differing only in our given names, all children of the same Heavenly Father, traveling toward home.

Some of our early preachers believed that the way to save souls was to point to the wrath of God and the damnation of sinners, but other pastors taught of a God of Love, and men and women come from our churches today with a new understanding of the Brotherhood of Man.

The village being so small, it has always required the most strenuous labor to balance the church budget. Women work at holding bazaars, food sales, quilting and serving dinners to supplement the funds, their lives a memorial to their faith. There are four churches in Greenview, with a population of about 720 souls, the First Presbyterian, St. John's Evangelical, St. Mary's Catholic, and First Christian.

Chapter 28

Religious Denominations

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(The main part of this sketch was gathered by Mrs. Charles Stone and Mrs. Evertt Tice for the Greenview Pageant, and great appreciation is felt for the use of it here.)

This was the pioneer church in Greenview. A church had been organized in 1843, at New Market, a village long extinct, located west of Greenview. Meetings there were held in the school house on the Allan Knowles farm, with Rev. John Berry, as pastor, and in later years by Rev. R. D. Miller, who also preached at Lebanon, an early church a few miles south of here.

When the town of Greenview was laid out the congregation from New Market joined with the people in Greenview to establish a church here, largely by the influence of Rev. R. D. Miller.

In 1858, a C. P. Church was built, at a cost of \$1,200.00, with a membership of forty, but attendance was thrice that number, for members of other churches attended there regularly. The church was built on the lot now occupied by the garage of the Godbey sisters. The pioneers who wove the web of their very life into the fabric of a growing community, in hewing civilization out of a wilderness, faithful and unassuming, day after day, call forth our reverent love.

Such a man was R. D. Miller, who taught school and preached the gospel in the country around Greenview before the town was incorporated. He had assisted in the building of a new church at Lebanon, and the old church was moved to town for him to live in.

Rev. Miller and Thomas Potter were the first Cumberland Presbyterian ministers here. The first trustees were Thomas Stone, Robt. McReynolds, Allan Knowles and Luther Jenison.

Abraham Goodpasture preached in the C. P. Church in 1874, and in 1877 the Rev. James White, ordained out of the Rock Creek Church, came as resident minister, one of the most sincere and saintlike Christian gentlemen that ever lived. When the Rock Creek Church was erected, Mr. White with his own hands lathed and plastered the building as his contribution to its construction.

He lived a life of entire devotion to the church, preaching here until 1880. Rev. White preached for fifty years, retiring from active service in 1894, but continuing to live in Greenview.

Luther Jenison was the first Sunday school superintendent here, serving from 1858 to 1866. He also acted as leader of the singing for both church and Sunday school.

In the earliest days the church was used on alternate Sundays by the Methodists, and a Sunday school of all denominations was held on Sunday mornings.

Trustees during these times were James Killion, W. D. Knowles, S. S. Pond, Luther Jenison, and Henry Champion was Sunday school superintendent from 1866 to 1880. Rev. J. T. May followed Rev. White as minister, and he in turn was followed by W. L. Rogers, J. E. Miller, and R. E. Prather.

Rev. J. F. Rogers came in 1888, at a salary of \$700.00 per year, which was considered very good at that time.

While Rev. Rogers was here the parsonage was built, in 1889, this now being the home of Misses Geraldine and Jennie Godbey.

Rev. Rogers preached here until 1894, when W. B. Harris took over the work. During his pastorate, Mrs. Woosley held an evangelistic meeting, causing many additions to be made in church membership.

Rev. Loyal Madden came in 1899, resigning in 1901, to be followed by Rev. J. F. Rogers, whose return was welcomed by all. He it was who organized the first Christian Endeavor in Greenview, and the success of this young people's union was largely due to the assistance of his sons and daughters.

W. J. Blain was Sunday school superintendent for six years, he being followed by Frank Petrie, and Charles E. Bradley was superintendent when the churches united.

Dr. S. T. Hurst always had a large class of men in Sunday school.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A LADY

"My first recollection of the old C. P. Church is when I was taken there to Sunday school when I was eight years old, on my birthday, and Peter Sterling gave me my first testament. R. D. Miller was the preacher at that time.

"Then my first Christmas that I remember, at the church, I received a nice doll, wearing a red de'laine dress. O, how happy I was—and Bessie Mills got one at the same time. We were two happy little girls.

"Then Mima Righter's wedding, and Emma Paulson's wedding, and then one 4th of July when Mima Righter was 'Goddess of Liberty' and we smaller girls of the Sunday school were all dressed up in white, with red sashes bearing the name of the state we were representing, and on the way out to Marbold's Grove to the picnic the horses got scared and ran away, but no one was hurt.

"Then another thing I remember was once when Rev. Gutthery White preached, and he was so bitter and outspoken that all were afraid he would be rotten-egged. Then at one protracted meeting they had a lady preacher, and I still have her book."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This church was organized December 11, 1883, with twelve charter members, only one of whom is now living, Mrs. Almeda Burns. The members were: Dr. and Mrs. Charles Reed, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Burns, Mrs. Emma Deaton, Mrs. Marietta Hurst, Mrs. Lydia J. Cook and Mrs. Emily Dockum, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Foster, and Dr. and Mrs. Rosenberger. The elder was L. K. Burns, and Hugh Foster was deacon, and Dr. C. C. Reed.

Rev. Braden of the Irish Grove Church had been preaching in the Methodist Church on alternate Sundays. Then after much prayer, Rev. Moon, the Methodist minister, and Rev. Braden, expressed themselves as favoring the organization of a First Presbyterian Church.

A frame church was built on the southeast corner of the square, and a parsonage was built just south of the church, facing west. In order not to conflict with any other services, the Sunday school was held on Sabbath afternoon at 2:00. David Zeigler was superintendent for several years. The first communion was held Jan. 20, 1884.

After many months' struggling without a resident pastor, John Blake, an elder in a mission church in Indianapolis, was engaged. He stayed about eighteen months, after which the services of Rev. S. E. Taylor were secured, and he stayed for about seven years, followed by Rev. Thomas, who remained two years. Then came Rev. Benjamin Thomas, then Rev. J. W. Priestly.

The first wedding was on Christmas eve, 1885, when Dr. James Fisher and Miss Mary Ames, one of the teachers here, were married.

Teachers' meetings were held each Friday evening at the home of Dr. and Mrs. S. T. Hurst, and everybody was welcome.

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society was organized in early days, and is still very active in its branch of the work.

Although not absolutely unanimous, the decision to unite the C. P. and First Churches in Greenview met with a more understanding reception than in many other places, and the members have since worked together harmoniously in the cause of Christianity.

Rev. George Williams was the first pastor, and the session of the united church was composed of John A. Petrie, Dr. F. P. Eldredge, I. S. Ennis, Charles Stone, E. P. Hornback and Robert Burns. The deacons were Thos. Robinson, A. S. Ducoin, S. N. Alkire and W. J. Blain; trustees, H. J. Tice, Dwight Smith, George R. Blain, Hugh Foster and Abram Hornback.

Rev. Williams remained for two years. Dr. George E. Richards was then called, and was the only resident minister at that time in Greenview. He was largely instrumental in bringing the Stevens and Arbuckle Revivalists to Greenview, the meetings being held in the Opera House because of the large attendance. All the churches in Greenview were greatly strengthened by this revival.

Dr. Richards fell and broke his hip, and his strength was so exhausted that he passed away, which was a great blow to the town as well as the church.

Rev. S. P. Taylor was called, and stepped right into the work where Dr. Richards laid it down. He was pastor here for about ten years. During his second year the present church was built, the Masonic Order of Greenview laying the cornerstone Nov. 10, 1910. The new church was dedicated June 25, 1911, and the first Evangelical services were conducted by Hendricks and Carter.

Rev. L. D. Laswell followed, and the manse was built during his pastorate. He was followed by N. F. Chapman.

Rev. H. C. Temple was next in charge, followed by Rev. Abrahams, then came Rev. E. C. Parrish, who ministered to the church for about eight years. Rev. Parrish was well beloved, not only by the members of his own church, but by the townspeople as well. He was followed by Rev. Walter Floyd, who has been here about two years.

The Queen Esther and Adelphi classes of adult women work endlessly in carrying on church affairs, ably assisted by the classes of younger women and girls, who can serve a dinner so efficiently and hospitably.

This church has received some substantial gifts since its organization. Robert Gilmore, a member of the Irish Grove Church, left several hundred dollars toward building the first frame church, and upon the death of Mrs. Rosanna Gordon the church received a legacy from the Gordon estate, to be used for the upkeep of the building, as a trust fund, Mr. Charles Derry being appointed trustee of this fund.

A beautiful pipe organ was a gift from Mrs. Hettie Jenison Blane, who had it installed as a memorial to her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Jenison.

Mrs. Helen Denton has been organist for about seventeen years, her music a wonderful asset in the church program.

Thinking back a few short years, memory brings the faces of many saintly women of this church, gone to their rest, who helped to sustain and enlarge the influence of church work in this vicinity. Mrs. Emma Eldredge, Mrs. Frankie Hatch, Mrs. Nellie Morris, Mrs. Lizzie McAtee, Mrs. Mattie Rader, Mrs. Mary Cleaveland, Mrs. Dolly Hall, Mrs. Lydia Schoeneweiss, Mrs. Effie Roach, Mrs. Charles Reed, Miss Martha Kincaid, Mrs. Emily Petrie, Mrs. Jane Teeter—they leave us, but the remembrance of their lives is like a sweet fragrance recalling happy moments.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The Christian Church in Greenview was organized by a group of members who belonged to the Sweetwater Church but lived in or near Greenview, on March 1, 1869.

The Sweetwater Church agreed to pay one-half of a year's rent on Sampson's Hall; also that Brother Raney, who was then in the employ of the Sweetwater Church, should visit and preach for the brethren at Greenview once each month for one year. This was accordingly carried out as per agreement.

In November, 1869, those wishing to be recognized as members of the Greenview Church were asked to make it known, and twenty-five men and women availed themselves of the opportunity. Two days later, about forty more members were added, but on failure to rent the hall for another year, meetings were discontinued until the following March, when the school house was obtained for the meetings. The membership had fallen away, but C. R. Pierce and James Yowell were chosen as elders, and Alonzo Watts, M. M. Engle and Silas Alkire as deacons.

James Meadows, pioneer, died and Elder D. T. Hughes preached his funeral in the Methodist Church, August 8, 1871.

A successful protracted meeting was held in 1871, and several new members were baptized. The ordinance of baptism was administered at the creek in Walter Bracken's timber, where there was a small waterfall, and the water was deep enough to immerse the candidate. A tent-like structure made by fastening up four quilts between trees provided a shelter where candidates could dress. Baptism was sometimes performed when ice had to be broken on the water.

A beautiful picture of this sacred rite was given by a participant when five young girls were immersed by Elder D. T. Hughes, two of them being his daughters, Ada and Lula. The girls, all dressed in white, were led by Ada Hughes to the basin where her father, standing in the pool, extended his hand to her. She trustingly placed her hand in his and walked into the water, was immersed, and passed over to the women on the bank, then the other girls followed in succession, and to this day this solemn ritual is tenderly recalled by those who are now living of this group.

A meeting was called at the home of David Rudder January 25, 1872, for the purpose of taking steps toward collecting a "building fund." Sam Blane was chosen chairman, D. T. Hughes, secretary, and M. M. Engle and Sam Blane and William Smoot elected trustees to solicit and receive money for the project.

Until such time as a house could be built, arrangements were made to hold church and Sunday school in the Methodist Church.

In August, 1874, D. T. Hughes and family moved to Hittler's Grove, thus removing a substantial prop from the church, and the congregation had a hard struggle.

In 1875 it was decided to reorganize, those in good standing to withdraw from those not in good standing. This offended some, and for three years no records were kept of meetings, if any.

Using the Methodist Church proved unsatisfactory, and the church was all but sunk when in 1879, D. T. Hughes came back, amid general rejoicings. Through his friendship with Squire Godbey, the congregation was offered the use of the Baptist Church, which was gratefully accepted. Meetings were held pretty regularly, and deacons and elders added to the church as it grew.

In the early days the idea prevailed that every little offense should be taken up and brought before the officers of the church, and trials were common. Fortunately, to have the church withdraw its fellowship from an offending member did not cast the

blight of disgrace that one might imagine. The offender was admonished, and prayed with, and at the next meeting appeared and asked forgiveness, and restored to fellowship and everybody was happy.

In 1889, E. A. Propst and Isaac Primm were elected trustees, and James Roberts, secretary, and from that time Mr. Roberts kept a faithful record of every church meeting as long as he lived. R. S. Robinson was added to the list of elders, and John P. Blane, as a deacon, with Alice Robinson as organist.

In 1890 at a business meeting Mrs. Amanda Hatch was authorized to collect all the money which had been subscribed for the building fund from time to time, also to solicit more, and was appointed treasurer to handle the fund.

Several meetings were held to hear reports, but they were having poor success. The men had been doing most of the soliciting, so now the women decided to take a hand. Mrs. Amanda Propst and Mrs. Ria Primm revolutionized the proceedings by canvassing the whole county. They drove in a one horse buggy, for nineteen days without rest, going to Petersburg, Tallula, Athens, Middletown and Bee Grove, and canvassing every farm house they passed. They secured enough money to build, except \$200.00. This amount was borrowed from Mr. Harmon Warnsing, and a note was given, due in one year.

The church was built, and money raised to pay off the note, so that when dedicated on Sept. 1, 1890, it was free of debt.

This little church stands as a monument to those heroic women who never gave up until they reached their goal. No one knows the rebuffs they suffered, for they never complained—just laughed it off. And in these days of swift travel and multitudinous affairs which take up our time, we cannot fully realize just what those two women experienced, climbing in and out and climbing in again, in an old-fashioned buggy. They are associated in our minds with the saints of the Bible.

Rev. Charles Smoot, reared on a farm at Sweetwater, and ordained from the Sweetwater Church, was the first preacher in the new little church, preaching for next to nothing, to help along. There have been many excellent preachers since his time, but none ever surpassed Charles Smoot in devotion and sincerity. As long as he lived he was ready to come to Greenview and preach when the church was without a minister.

The Aid Society quilted, served sales dinners in all kinds of weather—mostly bad—held burgoos, bazaars and banquets, and worked incessantly to help pay church expenses.

Mrs. Amanda Propst taught an infant class in Sunday school, and as these children grew up they were promoted into the class taught by her daughter, Clara Blane. In 1911, Clara organized them into what is called the "Loyal Daughters' Class," with a charter. The names enrolled upon the charter are as follows: Artie Goodpasture, Carrie Wilkinson, Eliza Davis, Alta Dennis, Ethyl Bradley, Gayuelle Eielison, Edna McDougall, Edith Reed, Nellie Sampson, Mabel Cleaveland, Marie Bradley, Grace Robinson, Ione Robinson, June Williams, Fay Ramsey, Blanche Hughes, Nina McDougal, Florence Sampson, Edna Tucker, Ruby Rayburn, Winnie Deal, Neva Hughes, May McDougal, Goldie Sampson, and Goldie Dennis.

The members of the Aid Society are frail and the Loyal Daughters have come to bear the burden carried so long by the older women. The parsonage was bought in 1893 for \$775.00, the indebtedness all being paid off on June 10, 1894, and in 1938 was remodeled and modernized. The basement of the church was remodeled, also, making kitchen and dining room facilities in 1936. Unified service has been tried for two years, but discontinued in 1940.

The Christian Church has had several outstanding ministers since Charles Smoot: Lichtenberger, McConnell, Cartwright, Groves and Nichols, with a good many lesser lights in between, and what time there was no resident minister, social services were held, led by members of the adult classes. R. C. Hiatt could always be depended upon for an inspiring talk, and Sunday School and all the branches of the church work were carried on regularly.

Missionary meetings and Family Nights were inaugurated in 1938. The resignation of Mr. Nichols, October 23, 1938, was accepted with reluctance, but he had a much wider field for his talents in Decatur.

A large class of young business men take a helpful part in all the church activities. Rev. George Hayes came in 1939, and the work is being carried on in a manner to honor the founders of the church and the purpose for which it was built.

H. H. Matthews is Sunday School superintendent and Taylor Pitts, secretary, has not missed Sunday School in twenty-five years, not even when he fell downstairs and broke his arm.

Mrs. Paul Palmquist is pianist for church and Mary Margaret Johnson for Sunday School, there being about 100 pupils.

The choir, led by Mrs. Jesse Barnett, gives a beautiful anthem every Sunday morning, besides the good old beloved hymns.

So far as is known, Mrs. Emma Rice is the oldest member of the church and Mrs. Charles Montgomery has been a member of the church longer than any other person now living.

SWEDISH CHURCH

There being quite a number of Swedish people in the village, and times booming, a church was built in 1889, with Rev. Bon in charge.

The older citizens will recall the wonderful Christmas programs given at this church under the direction of Mrs. Hannah Stromberg, who was a fine musician. She moved away with her family many years ago, but always thought of Greenview as her home, and when she passed away in July, 1900, her remains were brought here for burial.

For a long time there was no minister and no meetings were held in the church, many of the members having moved away. Most of those who remained have become identified with one or the other of the churches here, for the Swedish people are devout, and feel the need of a church home.

B. C. Armeling purchased the church building several years ago.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Mr. Russell Godbey, an early settler west of Greenview, was a Baptist, and he and a few others of like faith organized the Baptist Church in Greenview in 1869. Himself and his wife and their daughters, Mrs. Samuel Rule, Mrs. H. K. Rule and Mrs. Jennie Burrus were among the charter members, Mrs. Hank Rule and Mrs. Burrus teaching classes, and the latter also acting as organist.

Amos West and family, G. W. Hatch Sr. and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Morse, Miss Harriet Bromfield, Mrs. Morse's sister a school teacher were active members. Miss Bromfield built the brick house now owned by Miss Mary Rathstack. Squire Godbey contributed extensively to the expenses of the church. A log building known as "Smoot Point School House" was used until Antioch was built, then afterwards the church in Greenview was put up. Revs. John Antle, Pleasant Curry served until 1879, when Rev. John Horney came and preached for the Baptists and Disciples for several years. The Christian Church congregation was invited to use the church before their house was built and being of identical belief, these two congregations gradually merged together, though no formal union was made. They worked together and shared the expenses of the church.

CATHOLIC CHURCH

St. Mary's Catholic Church was established in Greenview in 1868, the first pastor being Father Cluse. Holy Mass was at first held once a month in Marbold's Hall, and Father Cluse stayed until 1872, then Father Wegman, 1872 to 1873; Father Sauer, 1873 to 1877; Father Ahue, 1878 to 1879; in 1880, Father O'Hara.

In 1881 a coal mine was opened here and the congregation increased considerably, the pastor at that time being Father Hogan.

He bought a building known as the "Old Skating Rink," but he died shortly after the building was fitted for a church in 1884. From that time until 1910, the following pastors were in charge: Fathers Mercher, Hasse, McGrath, Futterer and Connally, who was the pastor who built the beautiful little church as it stands today.

While the church was under construction Holy Mass was celebrated in the home of John McCleary.

The new church of St. Mary's was dedicated on June 14, 1915. It has always been and still remains a mission of the Petersburg Church.

The pioneer members were Irish agriculturists, as follows: Malcoln Hubly, Martin Ryan, Mike Dorgan, Wm. Looby, Malachi Doran, Larry Looby, Charles O. Rourke, James Fahey, Phil Fahey, Thomas Leheney, James Looby, Joseph Trenkle, Thomas Coady and John McCleary.

From 1916 to the present time there have been but two pastors, Father Moloney and the present pastor, Father Croke.

The present congregation is made up of seven families: Frank Leheney, Dr. Walsh, John Downey, the Coady and the Meehan families, Wm. Looby and Bill Downey. Holy Mass is celebrated every Sunday.

(Many thanks to Mrs. Frank Leheney for this brief but comprehensive history of "St. Mary's").

THE GERMAN CHURCH

The Germans in this vicinity first met in the Jenison school house, and later in Marbold's Hall, hearing whatever ministers were available until 1887, when the church was organized, with about forty-five charter members.

Henry Wernsing, John Ackerman, Harmon Meyer, Harmon Wernsing, J. H. Stitchman and Frederick Evers were selected from this group to act as a building committee, and the lot upon which the church stands was purchased for \$250.00.

The church was built at a cost of \$3200.00, and on April 2, 1887, the congregation was formally organized, with Garret Evers, Harmon Warnsing and Deiderick Deverman as trustees, Garret Evers the first chairman, and Harmon Wernsing, first secretary.

The congregation grew rapidly and the question most under consideration was that of denominational affiliation, which question was decided in favor of the Evangelical Synod of North America.

The new church was dedicated on Sunday, December 18, 1887, the morning services were conducted by Pastors Schmidt and Severing in the German language, in the afternoon by Rev. August Hammer in the English language, and led by Rev. Ott.

Mr. Hammer was engaged to come and preach here during the remainder of his school year. Music was furnished by the choir of St. John's at Lincoln.

On July 8, 1888, Rev. Hammer, now an ordained minister, was called as pastor of the congregation, he also serving as pastor at St. Paul's Church at Petersburg, living at that place and dividing his time between the two churches.

He organized a Sunday School, which has been faithfully continued ever since, growing with the congregation. During the summer months he conducted German school, teaching the German language and the catechism.

Rev. Hammer resigned after ten years of faithful service and was followed by Rev. P. Weil, who stayed until 1906. The Rev. Th. Krueger came in October, 1906, serving both Greenview and Petersburg and in 1910 the two congregations separated and Rev. Krueger continued to serve at Petersburg, while Rev. C. Fritsch came to this place as pastor September 1, 1910.

The parsonage lots were bought in January, 1911, at \$2050.00 and the parsonage building committee appointed John Behrens, G. Deverman, Richard Evers, Carl Weidhuner and Olman Wilken.

Rev. Mernitz moved to Greenview in May, 1911, and in October that year the parsonage was dedicated. Under Rev. Mernitz the church and Sunday School made rapid growth. The Ladies' Aid, now the Woman's Union, was organized November 6, 1913, with eight charter members.

Rev. Benjamin Buehler came in 1914, staying until 1919, when Rev. Freese was called, and a fund was started for building a new church or rebuilding the old one, which had been damaged by fire once, and by lightning.

Rev. Freese was followed in 1924 by Rev. George Hildebrandt.

To meet changing conditions a new constitution was adopted and the name of the congregation was changed to "St. John's Evangelical Church of Greenview."

Rev. Hildebrandt stayed until 1931 and Rev. Theo Hoefer was called, he beginning his pastorate in January, 1932.

After a period of almost a year, when St. John's was again served by students and by Rev. Suathharst of Petersburg, Rev. J. C. Beehler was called.

As economic conditions improved, a resolution was adopted to remodel the building. A committee composed of Mrs. Anna Wilken, Mrs. Gertrude Welhelm, John Behrens and Karl Deverman was appointed to have charge.

The entire church was turned around and remodeled with a basement kitchen and dining room, at a cost of \$2365.00. The contract was let to A. H. Stamm of Peoria and Ralph Lockhart of Greenview. At the same time the sum of \$200.00 was given to the Bensenville Orphanage and Old People's Home.

Rev. J. C. Beehler has been here ever since and the church and Sunday school continue to grow in the spiritual life and in helpfulness in the affairs of the village. The Woman's Union has made many valuable spiritual, social and financial contributions to the church, their work touching every phase of its life.

St. John's has a membership of 250 confirmed and 75 non-confirmed members, with 140 families attending worship. The Board of Trustees is composed of the following members: Eddie Kaiser, president; Rev. J. C. Beehler, secretary; Henry Wohler, treasurer.

The men's "St. John's Brotherhood" was organized in 1929 with Louis Wilhelm president, Fred Kaiser vice-president, Harold Deverman secretary, and Merle Dennis treasurer.

This is a shortened history from that provided by Rev. Beehler for which great appreciation is felt.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

Peter Cartwright, the circuit riding pioneer, organized the Methodist Church at New Market, the meetings being held in the schoolhouse on the farm of Allan Knowles.

The C. P. congregation had also been meeting at New Market, but when the town of Greenview was laid out, Rev. R. D. Miller succeeded in uniting the New Market and Lebanon C. P. congregations and they built a church in Greenview.

The Methodists also held their meetings in the C. P. church after the town of New Market dwindled away, until the year 1868, when the Methodists built their own church.

Holiday Anderson was the most influential member. He gave the two lots upon which the church was built, and also subscribed \$1000.00 to the building fund.

Mrs. Daniel Rule gave \$500.00 toward the fund also.

Various members of the congregation were the families of Thompson Foster, Frank Foster, Wm. Crites, Jacob Crites, Brown Ballard, John Burrus, H. M. Berry, the Denmores and many other people who were friendly toward the church, which cost \$3000.00.

Holiday Anderson was an uncle of Dr. F. P. Eldredge and was a bachelor, his sister keeping house for him.

Greenview M. E. Church was attached to the Athens Circuit, and Slagle was pastor when the plans were made for building the church, Rev. Goldsmith being pastor when it was dedicated.

Rev. Peter Akers was presiding elder, giving the dedicatory sermon.

Gooding, Clark, Randel, Crane, Martin, Finity, Rutledge, Ward, Cournut and McPhail served from time to time until 1882. During these years the church struggled along, having services only twice a month. Holiday Anderson died a few years after the church was built and several families moved away, among them Daniel Rule, who went to Petersburg. Finances were very low, but the members did all they could. The Christian Church congregation was allowed to use the church for their preaching services and the Sunday School was carried on as a Union. Rev. Daniel Hughes was their elder and they used the church for some time.

Coal was found and Greenview grew from 450 to 1200, but church membership did not increase in proportion to the growth of the town.

Again the church opened its doors and a group of Presbyterians held services there for some time with Rev. Braden of Irish Grove preaching for them. The financial strength of the church was increased by the membership of Dr. Charles Reed, Hugh Foster, Matthew Burrus and Joseph Beauchamp.

The Presbyterians agreed to attend services there if the Methodists secured a resident pastor, so Dr. Reed, Hugh Foster and Thompson Foster started a subscription list to see what could be done about raising a pastor's salary.

Being very liberal themselves, they felt discouraged at the poor response and gave the matter up.

Shortly after this, Robert Gilmore, a member of the Presbyterian Church at Irish Grove, died and in his will left several hundred dollars toward the building of a Presbyterian Church in Greenview.

The Presbyterians were then encouraged and found that they could also get liberal help toward a church and pastoral aid as well, until the church became self-supporting.

So the Presbyterians built their church, and a strong financial corner of the Methodist Church, such men as Charles Reed and Hugh Foster, went with the Presbyterians.

While the church felt the loss seriously they went on and kept the desire for a resident pastor and regular services.

In 1882, Greenview was made a station and Conference sent Rev. A. D. Moon as pastor and he served two years, being married while here. While not a big preacher he was an earnest worker and built the church up spiritually, paying off the church indebtedness, with the help of Dr. Short, president of Woman's College at Jacksonville. Rev. Moon also did a lot of repair work on the church, but in so doing he closed his work with a portion of his salary unpaid.

After that Rev. Rutledge of Petersburg supplied as pastor on his circuit. The following families did a noble work: Thompson Fosters, Deatons, Emerys, Wadsworths, Smiths, Brannahs, Kirbys, Charlton, Hankins, Burrus, Modes, Fentons and many warm friends not members of the church.

The following men served after Rutledge: Hartman, Madden, Darley, Longbrake, Depue, Settles and Hammond. As many members moved away, it was impossible to finance the church, and it closed its doors in September, 1894. The building was purchased by Merritt Williams and converted into a comfortable home for himself and family.

These facts were furnished by our old townsman, Mr. E. J. Fenton, and his sketch was most helpful.

THE GOSPEL TABERNACLE

About 1929 the Gospel Tabernacle was built by persons interested in evangelistic work along the interdenominational lines. Rev. Albert S. Nelson, pastor of the Sweetwater Presbyterian Church, who celebrated his thirtieth anniversary of preaching while in Sweetwater, was the pastor at the tabernacle.

Evangelistic services were held for three or four years, but because of lack of interest in a soul winning institution in this locality, the work was ended.

During this time dinners were given at Christmas time for under-privileged children—as many as 250 being served at one dinner. The majority of these were transported from Springfield in city busses, under the direction of the Cosmopolitan Club of Springfield.

This article was kindly written by Mrs. Ott Wainscott for which many thanks.

Chapter 29

School District No. 14

Three small schoolhouses built in different places in Blane's pasture had been in use before the district was organized in 1864. Then the two-story brick was erected, occupying the site of the present school, at a cost of \$10,000.00, in 1870-71.

Prof. D. M. Harris taught the advanced classes in a large room which covered the entire second floor. This was later divided into two rooms.

Mrs. Harris taught the intermediate grade in the east room on the first floor, and Miss Harriett Bromfield taught the primary grades in the west room.

Prof. John Mayfield and Mrs. Hattie Mayfield were early teachers, Mrs. Mayfield teaching the primary grades for many years, being followed by Miss Jennie Sprouse, who after teaching for several years, resigned to take up the study of medicine.

Other early school principals were John Berry and John Robinson, Professors Penny, Adney, Williamson, Nye, Williamson again, Connelly, Steidley and Brazier.

The first graduating class of which there is any record was the Class of 1880, composed of Ada, Lula and Arthur Hughes, Anthony Austin, Scott Payne and Frank Petrie and Miss Etta Rule, she and Scott Payne being now the only survivors. This class was under Prof. Williamson, who had been teaching here since 1876.

In 1891 a new two-room building was erected on the grounds and Miss Etta Mayfield, the only graduate of 1890, was employed as one of the teachers. She was the first person to graduate since 1880. Seniors in 1891 were Bertha Morris, Elva and Flora Spear, Hattie White and Callie Stone.

Bertha Morris taught in the Greenview school for fifteen years, resigning then to go to Bloomington, where she has been eminently successful.

Seniors in 1892 were Carrie Blane, Carrie Tripp and Viola Zeigler.

The records of the school board were destroyed in a fire May 9, 1893, and the clerk, T. C. Pond, opened a new record. The members of the school board at that time were John Blane, president, and G. G. Spear and G. C. Roberts.

The population of Greenview at that time was 947 souls. Tuition rates for pupils from other districts were fixed at \$7.00 per term. Seniors in 1893 were Eddie Ducoin, Anna Foster, Ernest Tripp, Nellie Kincaid and Blanche Estill.

Prof. J. C. South was principal in 1893-94 and was a fine teacher, being retained at an increase in salary. Seniors in 1894 were Henry Pond, Nina Petrie, Sadie Furman and Judson Furman. There were 343 children of school age in the district, of whom 22 were not in school.

No class graduated in 1895. The school buildings and apparatus were valued at \$10,000.00, and a library of 334 volumes was valued at \$310.00. The tax levy for 1895 was \$3,000.00.

Seniors in 1896 were Ellis Bracken, Lee Blane and Maude Huffman. Truancy was increasing, almost 100 children of school age not being enrolled.

H. C. Hobson was principal in 1897, seniors being Mary and Hattie Harris, Mabel Petrie and Clara Propst.

The population had increased to 1132 in 1898, and the senior class had two members, Mabel Blane and Roy Eldredge.

There were no graduates in 1899, but in 1900 they were Myrtle Hughes, Ione Killion, Sallie Bracken and Samuel Propst.

Seniors in 1901 were May Kincaid, Frank Johnson, Mary McCleary, Ethel McCleary, Anna Rowe, Ethel Homer and Paul Emery.

Prof. R. C. Hiett began teaching here in the fall of 1900 and he built up a wonderful school spirit, not only among the students, but all over the community. Commencement, and its accompanying exercises usually ended in a deficit, but the sum of \$16.00 remained after all expenses were paid in 1901, and the Board authorized Prof. Hiett to use this money for high school purposes.

Steam heat was being discussed by the Board, but in the meantime the heating apparatus was improved by placing metal jackets around the stoves. Seniors in 1902 were Mary Saunders, Ruth Robinson, Nellie Rice and Jett Estill.

A Jacksonville company installed a Haxton steam heater at a cost of \$1384.93, and Prof. Hiett was retained for another year. Seniors in 1903 were Lizzie Derry, Ada Fenton, Cecil Emery and Josie Woodruff. The population was 1211, and music was added to the course of study in 1903.

The Class of 1904 petitioned the School Board asking to be excused from giving their orations in public. Their petition was granted. Seniors that year were Arstella Eldredge, Evertt Tice,

Harry Wernsing, Todd Kincaid, Earl Adams, Minnie Woodruff and Helena McCleary.

A private office was opened in the school building for the superintendent in 1905, Ethel Rogers being the only graduate that year.

The old organ was discarded and a good second hand piano was purchased with the assistance of Prof. Aug. Brandt. The population had increased to 1306 and the senior class in 1906 included Harold Hielt, Ray Hamil, Hazel Alkire, Martha Derry, Edith Brewer and Ethel Bradley.

Asa Hielt came in 1907, seniors being Helen Alkire, Nola Austin, J. K. Burns, Edna Brunsman, Loyal Petrie and Bertha Rogers. Seniors this year also petitioned the Board to allow them to hire a speaker instead of giving their orations in public. This was turned down, as was a second petition of the same nature. Tax levy, \$4500.00. When school opened in September, 1907 the staff of teachers comprised—Asa Hielt, the Misses Dimmit, Morris, McCleary, Teeters, Alkire, Parmele and Wilson. The population had dropped to 970.

Seniors in 1908 were Nell Meers, Elmer Bradley, Signe Gustafson, Karl Brunsman, Rose Derry, Mabel Derry and Arthur McCall.

In 1909 the tax levy was reduced to \$4,000.00 and Prunula Cederval was the only graduate.

In 1910, seniors were Sadie Brewer, Millie Hatch, Bonnie Bradley, Marie Brunsman, Robert Burns, Ida Frick, Margaret Marbold, Francilia Meers, Fay Riley and John Montgomery.

The village board laid a concrete walk on the east side of the school grounds and the tax levy for 1911 was \$4,600.00. Seniors, Eva Derry, Whitten Stone and Daisy Teeters.

Miss Lillian Showalter was chosen out of eleven applicants to be Superintendent for 1911-12, the first woman to be chosen for the head of the Greenview School. Seniors—Katie Coady, Esther Lundberg, Edna Derry, Pauline Marbold, Lillian Cederval, Arthur Brunsman, Dorothy Derry, William Rice, Jay Roberts, Bertha Straube, Edwin Tripp and Robert Rath sack.

Mrs. William Tripp, the first woman to act on the Board, was elected for three years in 1912.

J. P. Sheid was employed as Superintendent for 1912-13, at \$1200.00. Seniors—Elmer Tripp, Nelle Teeters, Charles Burns, Estella Blain, Claude Ducoin, Seymore Evans, Effie Munson, Fay Ramsey, Ruby Rayburn, Pauline Stone and Caroline Wilkinson.

In 1913 the population was 964 souls, of whom 238 were children of school age. The value of all school property was estimated to be \$10,000.00, with about 900 volumes in the library.

Prof. Sheid was a progressive school executive and introduced some improvements in school management. In deciding about tuition for the oratorical contests, it was the feeling that these entertainments should be self-sustaining but in case it happened otherwise the School Board agreed to pay one-half of the tuition bill, which was considered to have been excessive.

Mrs. Artie McDonald and J. J. Henry were new members of the Board in 1914. The expenditures for the oratorical contest amounted to \$51.85 and receipts were \$54.30, so the \$2.45 balance was used to start a "High School Fund." Mrs. Mary Tripp was elected secretary of the Board, which donated \$5.00 to the High School Fund, and gave \$5.00 towards oiling the streets.

Prof. Sheid was re-employed at \$1350.00 per annum. School tax levy for 1914 was \$5600 and seniors that year were Willie Schoeneweiss, Grace Robinson, Earl Eldredge, Don Riley, Mary Fenton and Flora Nelson.

The schoolhouse being constantly in need of repair, J. J. Henry and W. J. Blain were appointed to investigate the procedure necessary to raise funds toward building a new schoolhouse. A very enthusiastic meeting was held March 8, 1915, with an architect present from Peoria, to talk on plans for building. A satisfactory beginning was felt to have been made.

Resolutions condemning the old building were adopted; a petition asking for an election for the purpose of voting on bonds to the amount of \$15,000.00 was voted upon favorably.

Three bonds of \$500.00 each, maturing on July 1, 1916 to July 1, 1925 inclusive, bearing interest at 5%, were accepted.

A special tax was levied for 1916, as follows: \$4455.00 for educational purposes, \$1750 for building and repairs, \$1500.00 for the payment of bonds 1-2-3, and \$750.00 interest on the same.

Snyder and Montgomery were given the contract for the building at \$15,323.00 and Tripp Brothers the heating contract at \$2609.00.

While the new building was going up school was held in four places—the Swedish Church, Modern Woodman Hall, Blane's Dental waiting room and the office of A. P. Blane.

Insurance on the new building was placed as follows: A. P. Blane, \$5,000.00; J. A. Petrie, \$5,000.00; and G. C. Roberts, \$6,000.00.

B. F. Marbold bought the old building for \$255.00 and had it removed.

Mrs. Emilie Tice offered to equip a room in the new building for Domestic Science if the Board would provide such room. This offer was not accepted, owing to the financial condition of District 14.

Seniors in 1915 were Leta Derry, Marie Bradley, Jack McDonald, Irving Bradley, Laura Freeman, Pearl Goodpasture, Mildred Meers, Marie Golden and Blanche Tripp.

In 1916 the estimated value of the grounds, buildings and equipment, etc., was \$270,000.00. Seniors—Esther Fenton, Elton Ennis and Anna Tressler.

The senior class in 1917 was composed of Dorothy Roberts, Mildred Edwards, H. H. Matthews, Earl Ducoin, Ebba Lundberg, Homer Austill, Agnes Johnson, Paul Fenton, Ida Horn, Anna Johnson, Hilma Nelson and Charlotte Marbold.

E. K. Frost was employed as Superintendent for 1917-18 at \$1200.00. War preparations called for the use of part of the school building in 1918, and pupils who were needed on the farms were excused from high school upon request of their parents.

Tax levy was \$9500.00 and seniors in 1918 were Mary Spaulding, Frank Coady, Leo Claypool, Mable Stone, John Ridge, Homer Hardin, Esther Derry, Eva Cue, Fay Donaldson, Elmer Lundberg, Robert Hornback, Helen Marbold, Esther Calloway and Vera Arnold.

At the suggestion of H. J. Marbold a United States flag was bought for the school, and instructions for its use and care were given.

Prof. R. C. Hiett was again employed for the Greenview School for 1918-19. In June the total valuation of all school property of the District was \$275,000.00. From that time on, a percent of the teachers' salaries was to be devoted to the Teachers' Pension Fund.

Tax levy for 1919 for all school purposes was \$10,000.00. Seniors were Ina Allison, Estill West, Nina Gail Godbey, Jennie Godbey, John Taylor, Vivian Bowman, Norman Matthews and Helen Henry.

In 1920, insurance on the school building was raised to \$30,000.00. The janitor's duties having doubled, his salary was raised to \$60 per month and the Clerk's salary, \$25.00 per year up to that time, was raised to \$50.00. Seniors in 1920 were Helen Tripp, Evertt Burns, Louise Roberts, Lottie Horn, Audrey Petrie, Donald Meers, Cleo Denton and Carol Propst.

Seniors in 1921 were Lucille Ratliffe, Leona Busch, Howard Spear, John Meehan, Harry Wagoner, Lawrence Schafer, Garnett Waldron, John P. Blane, Jr., Lyle Sullivan, Vivian Petrie, Margaret Hornback, Josephine Bowman and Nellie Pond.

A second piano was purchased in 1922, and a music room provided; also a telephone was installed in the office.

Seniors in 1922 were Ella Reeves, Cecil Blain, Roscoe Chapman, Eugene Chapman, Helen Johnson, Pauline McCammon, Glenn Burns, Alice Spaulding and Mary Graham.

Athletics was becoming more important in school, and Henry Miner was hired as coach in 1922-23. Basketball was being talked of with growing interest.

Seniors in 1923 were Edith Burns, Arthur Chapman, Velma Blain, Walter Fitzgerald, Elizabeth Downey, William Horn, Ella Emmons, Donal Stone, Dale Hodgins, Valley Freeman, Thelma Riley, Gerald Meehan, Ruby Gibbs, Lillian Parsons and Carl Spear.

Concrete walks were laid by D. F. Booth on the south and west sides of the school block at the request of the Town Board in 1923.

Owing to the excellent condition of the school, and the work undertaken, Greenview School had been placed on the accredited list of the University of Illinois.

In 1924, six new typewriters were added to the high school equipment, and after that year, two or three old typewriters were turned in on the purchase of new ones each year.

Liability insurance on employees other than teachers was taken out by the School Board in 1924.

W. E. McBride was employed as coach and science teacher at \$1300.00 per annum, and a large class graduated, in 1924—John Henry, Paul Page, Oscar Schoeneweiss, Marshall Bliss, Verne Waldron, Conrad Rowe, Paul Kincaid, Richard Ratliffe, James Tripp and Anna Marie Johnson, Vera Olson, Fern Hughes, Sarah Cue, Mary Banay, Edith Barnett, Margie Lee McCammon, Anna Marbold, Myrtle Spear, May Cogil, Zoe Bowman, Vernena Hughes, Bernita Hornback and Phyllis Pond.

Seniors in 1925 were Rudolf Busch, Charles Hurst, Vincent Mehan, Phil Hatch, Graham McCormick, Dallas Montgomery, June Graham, Valeeta Steele, Leora Tressler, Ethel Johnson, Fern Cue, Anna May Riley, Letitia Emmons, Virginia Alkire and Naomi Freeman.

During the summer of 1925, \$1394.20 were expended for fire escape, filing cabinet, Mosler safe, chairs, supplies and labor.

Enthusiastic fans were attending the basketball games in the opera house, and talk of having a gymnasium led to the calling of an election to vote on bonds for the purchase of such a building.

The Board purchased a portable gymnasium for \$8583.91 in 1926, and also a portable building for domestic science was bought for \$2500.00 and Miss Lillian Transbarger employed to teach it. The janitor's duties being heavier, his salary was raised to \$100.00 per month, but with a maximum of \$75.00 for July and August.

H. J. Tice carried out the wishes of his wife, Mrs. Emilie Tice, by equipping the Domestic Science with a complete standard set of everything necessary for twenty students.

A clause which had been in the teachers' contracts relative to dancing was stricken out, and all contracts were accepted for the next year. Seniors in 1926 were Lawrence Hughes, Howard Kincaid, Vernon Johnson, Harry Crawford, H. Taylor, Donal Parsons, Quincy Hughes, Virgil Schoeneweiss, E. Hurst, Mary Reed, Helen Burns, Mary Downey, Paula McAtee, Hermina Olson, Delight Cogil, Florence Johnson, N. Downey, Mary Temple, Lucinda Jane Kurtz and Andrew Fitzgerald.

The gymnasium and Domestic Science buildings and their contents were valued at \$24,700.00 and insured accordingly.

Seniors in 1927 were Florence Ulery, Robert Rowe, Arliene Morgan, William Meehan, Lillian Neat, Robert Grant and Linnea Johnson.

Prof. McBride was complimented upon the excellent showing made in the basketball tournament. He was employed as superintendent, principal and athletic director at \$2400.00 per annum, with full authority over school property under the School Board.

Seniors in 1928 were Marjorie Coffey, Margaret Johnson, Hilda Jansen, Maxine Hodgens, Ruth Gustafson, Rowena Trumbo, Frances Walcott, Emma Miller, Genevieve McAtee, John Stevens, Ruth Ryan, Ruth Henry and Rudolf Gustafson.

The gymnasium proved to be a popular place for public entertainments, so the Board has derived considerable revenue for the school by renting the building.

Mrs. Margaret Meehan was employed as custodian of school and grounds, with Vincent Meehan as her assistant, and she was also appointed truant officer.

Indemnity insurance to cover teachers and all employees was taken out with the Aetna Casualty and Security Company in 1928.

Prof. McBride was re-employed for 1928-29, and the Board made a ruling that only one all-school picnic each year would be recognized as a school function.

The American Legion rents the gymnasium every year for their indoor fair during Thanksgiving week at \$15.00 per night, lights, heat and janitor service included. The Board allows the janitor \$10.00 extra that month, and the Legion furnishes a night watchman.

Seniors in 1929 were Edith Morris, Wilton Morgan, Herman Americamp, Earl McCammon, William Morgan, Charles Lockhart, Emma Reed, Dorothy Hardin, Velda Trent, Homer Tice, Ralph Hawley, Marian Hornback, Virgil Hollis and Earl Freeman.

District 14 joined the Illinois High School Athletic Association in 1929. During that summer Miss Alice Bigler catalogued the school library.

Paul J. Bigler was employed as Superintendent for 1929-30 at \$2200.00. Seniors in 1930 were Sidney Estill, Geraldine Evers, Homer Freeman, Deanne Houghton, Leona Hughes, Louise Hodgens, Helen Brandt, Caline Barnett, Verona Trumbo, Ruby Thomason, Harry Trumbo, Velma Waldron, Helen Walbrink, Donald Lockhart, Sena Miller, Lova McKee, Norman Olson, Wayne Ducoin, Francis Claypool, Merle Estill and Marian Cue.

Tax levy for 1930-31 was \$10,500.00, Hal O. Hall was employed as athletic coach and commercial teacher, and some playground equipment was installed.

Supt. Bigler reported a net profit on the basketball tournament in 1931 of \$527.60.

District No. 14, having fallen off in population, was no longer entitled to six school directors, but only three, as in rural schools.

Harold C. Hiett was elected president of the Board for one year; Dr. Orr, member for two years, and W. A. Beard, Clerk, for three years with H. H. Matthews as secretary to the Clerk, at \$100.00 per year, payable \$8.33 per month.

Seniors in 1931 were Bernita Walbrink, Georgia Tice, Gladys Ulery, George Stier, Margaret Pond, Modesta O'Brien, Marguerite Larson, Donald Cleaveland, Blanche Despain, Norval Kincaid, Eleanor Henry, Adele Hagney, Frank Estill, Eileen Deverman, Jay Denton and Vera Trumbo.

Library equipment, encyclopedia, school registers and thermometers were provided for the coming year.

Seniors in 1932 were Bernice Altig, Robert Brunzman, Louis Dirks, Arthur Deverman, Lora Hughes, Ruth Evers, Helen Gustafson, Ruth Alice Gibbs, Mary Van Landingham, Bruce Tice, George Wise, Helen Mason, Margaret Schurman, Gladys Pittman, Harold Lemme, Anna Looby, Homer Montgomery and Hope O'Brien.

Seniors in 1933 were Lois Ulery, Norma Trumbo, Harry Trent, Duleth Rogers, John Estill, Jessie Messenger, Don Newton, Jean Coffey, Robert Coffey, Hermina Cogil, Louise Cramer, Anna Downey, Phillip Downey, Mary Grunsley, Dorothy Johnson and Bernice Johnson.

School funds being tied up, the high school teachers were offered their contracts at a 15% reduction, with a bonus promised of 5% in case the Board was able to collect 90% of their tax levy for 1933-34. The Secretary reported in May a deficit in district funds for outlying orders for \$1748.63.

Gerald Brown was engaged as coach in 1934. Seniors that year were Joye Kincaid, Anna Jensen, Beula James, Laura Downey, James Hornback, Emma Dirks, James Darr, Alice Burns, Glenn Barnett, Katherine Ary, Walter Krei, William Looby, John Secrist, Ruth Ulery, Dorothy Struwe, Hardy Pittman, Richard Winn, Margaret Van Landingham, Cecil Ralliffe, Oma Taylor, Robert Cobb and William Thompson.

Mrs. Hal Hall was employed under the State project as teacher for children not able to attend school. A curtain for the stage was purchased at \$147.00. The tax levy for 1934-35 was \$5700.00 for educational purposes, and \$2165.00 for building and repairs.

Vocational agriculture was added to the course of study in 1935 and the Future Farmers Chapter established in school. The F. F. A. is a national organization of farm boys studying agriculture in the public schools, and Charles B. Sayre was employed to teach this course, his duties beginning in July. Expenditure of \$1,000.00 for agricultural, laboratory, library, science and miscellaneous equipment was approved.

Seniors in 1935 were Louise Calloway, Marian Price, Glenn Rogers, Imogene Ritterbush, Lawrence Hagney, George Hughes, Carl Johnson, Harold Ackerman, Lucille Buhl, Harry Bless, Marie Evers and Carl Ducoin.

Seniors in 1936 were Doris Hatch, Lawrence James, Edna Jansen, Ray Buhl, Billy Davidson, Clara Lee Blane, Eileen Bar-

nett, Bernice Ames, Hermina Lou Tice, Alfred and Dorothy Jessin, Eileen Weidhuner, Carol Stevens and Ruby Shields. A proposition to create a community high school was defeated that year.

Seniors in 1937 were Thelma Simmering, Junior Lemme, Ruth Van Landingham, Justine Ishmael, Virgil Cutright, Fred Barnett, Edra Calloway, Magdalene Schoone, Laura May Shields, Doris Webster and Ward Ella Ennis.

Seniors in 1938 were Hershel Ackerman, John Behrens, Leona Council, Dorothy Downey, Edgar Eldredge, Cecil Hollis, Roy Lynn Kincaid, Wilma Montgomery, James Johnson, Glenna Graff, Paul Hughes, Walter Hornback, Marijane Rath sack, Horace Schoeneweiss, Steve Sturgis, Ruth Stone, Arthur Glenn Williams, Robert Walbrink, Frank Winterbauer, Evertt Tice, Jr., Richard Rutledge, Ruth Davidson and Harold Boyer.

Miss Mary Rath sack of the faculty was granted a year's leave of absence in 1938-39 to get her Master's degree at the University of Illinois. Miss Bandy was employed to take her place. Seniors for 1939 were Margie Struwe, Billy Stevens, Mary Margaret Johnson, Pearl Louise Matthews, Darlene Barnett, Wardean Godbey, Eloise Ennis, Gene McCammon, William Kelly, Opal Lorenson, Irving Beard, Pat Norton, Lawrence Evers, Betty Boske, Bobby Howell, Martha Jansen, Edwin Beccue, George Hornback, Eileen Cramer, Lorraine Wilhelm, Kenneth Stone and Eleanor Brunsman.

The assessed value of the school property was around \$650,000.00 and there were about 1600 volumes in the library.

Supt. Brown was retained for 1939-40 and Miss Rath sack returned after a successful year at the University.

Others employed for 1939-40 were Miss Rachel Parks, Richard Fiocchi, Charles De Hart, Franklin Gould, Jr., Mrs. Melvin Parrish, Miss Nola Austin, Mrs. Blanche Hodgins and Mrs. Carolyn Logan. These teachers are conscientious, patriotic citizens who believe in the sacredness of public trust, and who are teaching our children that a free government depends upon an educated people.

District No. 14 is out of debt, with a school conducted on the highest modern standards.

Chapter 30

The American Legion

"Sergeant Lawrence Rayburn was born February 17, 1890, and entered service in the United States Army on April 27, 1918.

He sailed on the S. S. Olympic, June 6, 1918, landing at Le Havre, France, June 13. He and Lieutenant Graham had leapt upon a parapet of a trench engaged in throwing hand grenades into the German trench when the premature explosion of a grenade which Lieut. Graham was in the act of throwing, killed them both, on St. Michiel front, August 27, 1918."

Thus in a few words, the record of a Greenview soldier's sacrifice is told. But his name will live forever in the annals of this community, for the American Legion honored him by giving their Post his name—"Lawrence Rayburn Post American Legion."

The preamble to the constitution of the American Legion says: "For God and Country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our associations during the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, State and Nation; to combat the autocracy of both classes and masses; to make Right the master of Might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of Justice, Freedom and Democracy; to participate in and to contribute to the accomplishment of the aims and purposes of the American Legion; to consecrate and sanctify our association by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

These veterans offered their lives for the maintenance of Democracy, and it now seems that their sacrifice was in vain for the European Continent and Asia are again in the throes of war, while foreigners here are seeking by subtle means to again involve the United States in a foreign conflict.

There is every reason why we should face the future seriously, not hiding from ourselves the gravity of the problems before us.

But so long as the American Legion and like organizations have as their motto—"To uphold and defend the constitution, and to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism," the people of this nation will know that whatever may happen, there will be no surrender of our sacred institutions of government without a struggle.

Our Flag—"Old Glory"—represents fathers, husbands, sons, brothers and lovers who are cold in their graves for its defense. We celebrate June 14 as Flag Day, and no other banner can stir our emotions as does our own Red, White and Blue, to whose standard a nation of free men would rally to defend it. All the most beautiful words in the vocabulary of patriotic Americans have already been used, in poetry and prose, to try to express their loyalty toward their Flag.

It speaks, in the sublime eloquence of its silence, to friend and foe alike. It warns the Nations of earth to take care. It assures them all of our lack of any desire for acquisition by conquest. It also reminds them that America will protect and defend her own.

AMERICAN LEGION

Henry Otis Adams	Denny Cooper
George Allen	Leo Claypool
Carl John Ackerman	Loyal Cook
Isaac Newton Biggs	Cecil De Vault
Lewis Behrends	Otto Deverman
Frank H. Behrends	Harry F. Ducoin
Harry Busch	Claude R. Ducoin
August E. Busch	John L. Dennis
Charles L. Burns	Merle L. Dennis
Robert A. Burns	Charles Edward Dennis
Willis A. Beard	Cecil M. Edwards
Claude Beauchamp	Earl W. Eldredge
Frank Bliss	Joseph D. Elliot
Harry G. Boske	Lee Emory Elliot
A. Orville Barnett	Elton D. Ennis
Elva E. Blane	Forest S. Fenton
Russell M. Bitner	John S. Fenton
Claude C. Bitner	John W. Fenton
Arthur Brunsman	Robert Fitzgerald
Daniel L. Calahan	Gale Gumm
Harry Crawford	Alvin Gilkison
Edward J. Coady	R. Ward Godbey

Ned E. Godbey
 Rudolph L. Grimm
 Henry S. Graham
 Sandy O. Graham
 Lloyd C. Graham
 Max Grimsley
 Louis A. Golden
 Roy Ellis Horn
 Willie Hughes
 Marshall Hamil
 Leroy A. Jones
 Edward Lee Johnson
 Harman A. Johnson
 Nels Alvin Johnson
 Newt E. Johnson
 Olaf E. Johnson
 Howard E. Jones
 Elmer M. Kincaid
 Claude Kincaid
 Fred H. Kaiser
 Milem A. Lundquist
 Pauline Marbold
 Carl J. Munson
 Leora Edw. Martin
 Hubert E. Montgomery
 Wm. McQuarter
 William H. Montgomery
 John Alex Montgomery
 Harry H. Matthews
 Jack McDonald
 Wm. McAtee
 John Elmer McAtee
 Joseph R. McAtee
 Arthur A. Nelson
 Earl Pond
 Wm. W. Perce

Harry V. Pond
 Wm. W. Rice
 Donald W. Riley
 Harry M. Rath sack
 Jay T. Roberts
 Wm. F. Schoeneweiss
 Marshall G. Spaulding
 Ralph K. Spaulding
 Roy E. Sampson
 David C. Smart
 Carroll Lee Stone
 H. O. Tholm
 Ernest Russell Ulery
 Wm. Harold Van Osdal
 Herschel C. West
 Stanford R. Wilkinson
 Carl Wilhelm
 Ira S. Woodruff
 Harry H. Wohler
 Louis F. Walbrink
 Henry G. Weidhuner
 Rudolf Wernsing
 Harry Wernsing
 Hermina Warnsing
 Ira S. Woodruff
 Evertt Cooper
 Newton F. Fenton
 Earl Rayburn
 Ralph Denton
 James W. Hughes
 Carl F. Marquard
 R. E. Rath sack
 Thomas Rogers
 Jerry J. Simmering
 John A. Spaulding

S. A. T. C.

Homer P. Hardin
 Homer Austill

Paul E. Fenton
 Frank B. Coady

In Memoriam

Lawrence J. Rayburn
 Carl E. Hildebrand

Harry Hildebrand
 Wm. Homer Clemens

Chapter 31

Veterans of the Civil War

"To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers who fought in the late Rebellion, to perpetuate and honor the memory of the dead, and to preserve their names and record for future generations"—the G. A. R. was organized by Dr. Benj. Stephenson, of the 14th Illinois Infantry.

The following is a list of names, not only of Merritt Hurst Post, No. 647, but includes all soldiers known to have gone from here, or to have returned to this community to live after the war.

Onan Anson

Wm. M. Bracken, Co. K, 114th Ill. Inf.

James A. Bracken, Co. K, 114th Ill. Inf.

Samuel Estill, Capt., Co. K, 114th Ill. Inf.

John Estill, Co. K, 114th Ill. Inf.

Robert Hornback, Capt., Co. K, 114th Ill. Inf.

L. L. Montgomery, Co. K, 114th Ill. Inf.

Dudley McAtee, Co. K, 114th Ill. Inf.

Tucker McAtee, Co. K, 114th Ill. Inf.

LaFayette McAtee, Co. K, 114th Ill. Inf.

Wm. McDonald, Co. K, 114th Ill. Inf.

John Rourke, Co. A, 152nd Ill. Inf.

E. A. Propst, Co. A, 152nd Ill. Inf.

M. V. Knowles, Co. A, 152nd Ill. Inf.

J. D. Hughes, Corp., Co. A, 152nd Ill. Inf.

S. T. Hurst, 1st Sgt., Co. A, 152nd Ill. Inf.

A. W. Meadows, Co. A, 152nd Ill. Inf.

Merritt Hurst, 1st Lieut., Co. A, 152nd Ill. Inf.

James N. Barger, 2nd Lieut., Co. A, 152nd Ill. Inf.

William Cleaveland, Co. E, 27th Ill. Inf.

J. C. Cleaveland, Co. E, 27th Ill. Inf.

Thos. Cleaveland, Co. D, 146th Ill. Inf.

Prettyman Knowles, 152nd Ill. Inf.

S. N. Cleaveland, Corp., Co. G, 58th Ill. Inf.

G. W. Chamberlain, Cos. F and D, 28th Ill. Inf.

James Hartwell, Co. F, 28th Ill. Inf.

Charles Jones, Co. A, 28th Ill. Inf.

John R. Lukius, Co. A, 28th Ill. Inf.
 T. C. Pond, Co. A, 28th Ill. Inf.
 Samuel Rogers, Co. K, 28th Ill. Inf.
 J. G. Grimsley, 110th Ky. Cav.
 Onan Gunsten, 7th Ill. Inf.
 Andrew Gaddie, Co. K, 106th Ill. Inf.
 H. H. Henry, Co. A, 155th Ohio Inf.
 James McAtee, Sgt., Co. F, 32nd Ill. Inf.
 James Roberts, Co. K, 115th Ill. Inf.
 James Sprouse, Co. B, 36th Ohio Inf.
 John S. Saunders, Sgt., Co. G, 10th Ill. Inf.
 Otto Onkreid, Co. A, 44th Ill. Inf.
 George Sanert, 38th Ill. Inf.
 John Barnett, 145th Ill. Inf.
 George Davis, 193rd Ill. Inf.
 Sylvester Sutton, 114th Ill. Inf.
 Daniel Parr, 4th Cav.
 Charles A. Trumbo, 114th Inf.
 Henry Turner, 114th Inf.
 James B. Taylor, 114th Inf.
 Diederick Voss, 38th Ill. Inf.

Hosea Dockum
 George H. Johnson
 John M. Sullivan
 Joseph N. Knowles
 M. B. Knowles
 A. Hornback
 James Hardin
 Wm. Knowles
 Clement Philbrick
 Joseph Thomas
 Wm. Sullivan
 Isaac Reed
 Frank M. Turner
 John Trent
 Hiram Bradley
 Wm. Adams
 Jacob Eden
 John Barkley
 John G. Goff
 John W. Calloway
 Wm. Calloway
 John Gibbs

Andy Hornback
 Abe Hornback
 W. Jeff Hughes
 John C. Hankins
 Thos. J. Lukins
 W. G. Crowder
 A. M. Barnett
 J. C. Lloyd
 C. C. Patterson
 James Allison
 Robert Applegate
 Wm. Gibbs
 Reuben Knowles
 John Gunstensen
 Stephen Work
 James W. D. Hill
 Joseph W. Rogers
 James McLemore
 Columbus Bannister
 Alonzo B. Russell
 Sylvester M. Johnson
 Wm. Cleaveland

Isaac Snodgrass
Thos. Patterson
George W. Powell
Jesse Knowles
Richard McReynolds
A. J. Donaldson
Isaac N. Turner
Walter Hughes
John W. Trumbo
Thos. Spence
Wm. McGary
Samuel Knowles
James Bracken
King H. Bradley

Wm. J. Denton
Asa Cleaveland
James K. P. Warren
John Jenison
Henry Hicks
Jacob Knowles
John L. Knowles
Charles Calloway
Samuel Woodruff
S. H. Blane
W. F. Blane
H. L. Graham
S. O. Graham

This brings the Greenview Scrap Book to the close of March, 1940. Not all of the happenings in the Village are chronicled,—the negative side of friendships, the betrayals of trust, misunderstandings which have left heartaches—these three have no place in a Scrap Book, which should be filled with pleasant memories.

But the historical beginning and the general trend of the times have been faithfully presented, and now we leave the future of our beloved Village in the hands of the younger generation, those who, alone, in this age of speed and serious problems are able and willing to tackle the future.

Compiling this history has been like writing a letter to old and valued friends, and so I sign myself

Very Sincerely Yours,

MARY GRAHAM BRADLEY.

Greenview Business Directory

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Jamesway Equipment**

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T. G. Hill, M.D.

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Telephone 50

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CLAUDE L. PETRIE, Publisher and Proprietor

JOB PRINTING

West Side Square

William F. Schoeneweiss

GENERAL INSURANCE

Notary Public

413 1/2 Engle Street

Phone 74

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**Dry Goods, Ladies' Ready to Wear, Gents' Furnishings
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Greenview, Illinois

Mrs. Doris Godbey

Agent for Menard Cleaners

Irish Grove Greenhouse

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Permanent Coiffures, Manicures, Facials, Hair Dyes

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MRS. WARD ELLA WOODRUM, Proprietor

Telephone 51-2

Ennis Building

Adams Street

Cramer's Implement Company

ALLIS-CHALMERS

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Menard County Supply Company

DALE EDWARDS, Salesman

OWL GARAGE

HARRY F. JONES, Proprietor

Pontiac Cars G. M. C. Trucks
Sales and Service

Adams Street on Route 24

Standard Oil Company

HOMER HARDIN, Agent

Phone 64-2

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H. H. Matthews

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Adams and Engle Street

H. K. Brunsman, President Forrest Hatch, Sec. and Treas.

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CELEBRATED GREENVIEW COAL

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Auto Repairing Gas, Oils, Batteries and Accessories

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McCormick-Deering Farm Machines and Implements

GLENN BURNS, Manager

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RADIO AND ELECTRIC SHOP
West Side Square

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LUMBER AND HARDWARE
Building Material of All Kinds
Greenview, Illinois

Clyde McClintick
Greenview Milling and Grain Company
Engle and Jefferson Streets

Ennis and Son
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Greenview and Petersburg

First Presbyterian Church

Corner of Blane and Adams Streets

REV. W. R. FLOYD, Pastor

St. John's Evangelical Church

Corner of Engle Street and East Avenue

REV. C. H. BEEHLER, Pastor

St. Mary's Catholic Church

REV. CROAKE, Pastor

First Christian Church

Corner of Alkire and Douglas Streets

REV. GEORGE HAYES, Pastor

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1870

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Greenview Cash Market

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Contractor and Builder
Cor. Blane and Washington

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General Blacksmithing, Wagon Making and Cabinet Work
Jefferson Street

Ralph Lockhart

Masonry and Concrete Work
Washington Street

J. W. McAtee

General Trucking
Phone 23 **Lincoln Street**

Everett E. Rayburn

Electrolux Cleaners and Air Purifiers
Jefferson Street

James Plumbing and Pump Company

JOHN JAMES, Proprietor
Adams Street

Estill's Electric Shop

Sales and Service
Greene Street

Charles Hamil, M.D.**Greenview****East Side Square****Illinois****Wm. T. Bowman. M.D.****Greenview****Telephone 105****Illinois****Taylor Pitts, Photographer****Established 1913****Adams Street, Upstairs****Jack Barnett****Poultry, Eggs and Cream****Phone 36-2****Washington St.****Zack H. Pittman****Blacksmithing and Wagon Work****Theodore Miller****General Trucking****Phone 20-2****Jefferson Street****Allen's Cafe****Home Cooked Meals and Pies****Engle Street**

Alvin Montgomery**General Trucking****Reny Bannister****General Trucking****Greenview, Ill.****Phone 13-7****Corner of Gay and Adams Sts.****George H. Peters****Painting Contractor****Corner of Douglas and Railroad Streets****Barnett's Market****(BUDD)****Where Quality is Higher Than Price****We Deliver****James McCammon****Carpenter and Contractor****Greenview****Illinois****Fred J. Schurmann****Carpenter and Contractor****Henry Bradley****Carpenter and Job Work a Specialty****D. F. Booth****Masonry and Concrete Work**

Additional Data

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